The New-York Times.

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THE INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Cook Still at Large—Further Disclosures from Capt. Brown—Letter from Gerrit Smith—Views of the Administration, &c.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CITIZENS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 20.

It is generally conceded that COOK is still in the mountains on the Virginia or Maryland side of the Potomac. The neighborhood is so closely guarded that he can hardly escape. The description of COOK is as follows: Five feet, four to six inches high, weighs one hundred and thirty-two pounds, walks with his breast projecting forward, and his head leaning towards the right side; has light hair, with a small growth around the upper lip; is of sallow complexion, and has a sharp, narrow face.

Dispatches have been received to-night from Hagerstown, which declare that COOK's wife certainly went to Harrisburgh on Tuesday, and took boarding at the same house with old BROWN's daughter-in-law.

The Sheriff and Deputy-Sheriff of Hagerstown followed COOK as far as Greencastle to-day, and the impression there is that COOK had left for Chambersburgh. The impression at Hagerstown is that COOK passed through last night.

The Sheriff was credibly informed at Greencastle that a load of boxes passed through there on Tuesday for Washington County, loaded with rifles, pistols and pikes. The Sheriff is going in search of them in the morning.

The stage-driver of the Chambersburgh line also confirms the statement in regard to COOK's wife.

Col. LEE, with his troops, has returned from the valley. All quiet there. He found GARRETT's family safe.

In a conversation held with old BROWN, yesterday, in the presence of Senator MASON, the Hon. Messrs. FAULKNER and VALLANDIGHAM, and others, he made several answers, which clearly demonstrate the complicity of numerous persons in the Northern, Western and Eastern States. He refused to answer as to whether he had a conference with Mr. GIDDINGS about his Virginia expedition, but admitted that he had correspondence with parties at the North on the subject, and that he had numerous sympathizers in the Free States.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Oct.

The excitement here has not abated in the least, and rumors are multiplying every moment. We have some authenticated statements from Chambersburg, showing that more supplies of arms and accoutrements have been tracked to that neighborhood. The people will persist in believing that they are surrounded by spies and accomplices of Capt. BROWN.

The withdrawal of Col. LEE and the Washington Marines last night has increased the general consternation, and the citizens are to-day under Col. BARBOUR, of the Armory, endeavoring to organize companies for general defence. Virginia militia, however, are not very tractable material for the formation of efficient companies, as all hands want to be captains.

Scouts are out in the mountains to-day searching for COOK, but there is no doubt that he has ere this passed the Pennsylvania line, and is far on his way towards Canada.

Every stranger that comes here is looked upon with suspicion, and several have been arrested on the charge of being spies. Mr. WM. LEE, a gentleman from Charlottesville was brought in to-day under arrest, causing great excitement. He was soon recognized and discharged.

Mr. OULD also left for Washington last evening, thus virtually leaving the prisoners in the hands of the Virginia authorities.

It is said that Governor WISE was not very complimentary to the people of Harper's Ferry, imputing to them cowardice in allowing such a handful of men to hold a population of nearly two thousand inhabitants as prisoners for twenty-four hours. He also spoke of the fact of eight or ten men keeping forty or fifty citizens in confinement. One replied, "Well, Governor, but you must remember that they were packed together like sheep." His reply was: "Yes, I knew that, but I must say I think you acted like sheep, also."

The hearing of the case before the examining Court of Justice will probably take place to-morrow, when the prisoners will doubtless be removed to Wytheville for trial.

Capt. BROWN is not considered in any danger from his wounds, though STEVENS will not, it is thought, survive. He, however, has a powerful constitution and may recover.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

District-Attorney OULD and Col. LEE have returned from Harper's Ferry. The former, soon after his arrival, had a conference with the President, and the latter a long interview with the Secretary of War.

United States Marshal JOHNSON, of Ohio, now here, says one of the parties engaged with BROWN was prominent in the Oberlin rescue.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO CAPT. BROWN.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The most important and significant of the letters from GERRIT SMITH, found among the papers of BROWN, is the following:

PETERBOROUGH, June 4, 1859.

Capt. JOHN BROWN—*My dear Friend:* I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. KENNEDY. He replied informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. MORTON received last evening a letter from Mr. SANBORN saying your address would be your son's home, viz., West Andover, I, therefore, write you without delay, and direct your letter to my son. I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work.

Losses by indorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassment the last two years. But I must, nevertheless, continue to do in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft for $200. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is, *that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work.*

My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear JOHN, whom we both hold in very high esteem. I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. KENNEDY's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. WHITMAN does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. KENNEDY. How liberally he has contributed *to keep you in your Kansas work.* Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

REPORT OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OULD.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18, 1859.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Everything is quiet. There are only five prisoners, three wounded and two unhurt. Six citizens have been killed, and one marine. All the citizens were killed outside the limits of the United States territory in Virginia. The marine was mortally wounded within it. I have seen Col. LEE, but not Gov. WISE. Only nineteen persons were engaged in the matter, of whom five were free negroes from the North. BROWN has been living a few miles from here in Maryland since June last. His premises were searched to-day, and fifteen hundred pikes and two hundred guns found, besides flints, axes, blankets, clothing, &c., in abundance. BROWN says he has contemplated this movement since 1856. All of his party are either killed or captured except one, who left on Monday. They were driven by the Virginians into the armory, and there Col. LEE and twelve marines did the balance. All the slaves engaged, if any, were forced. None of the persons held by BROWN were hung, although all were in the building stormed by the marines. The books and papers of BROWN are secured, which throw considerable light on the movement. Strange it is, but true, that BROWN and his eighteen men took possession of the Government property and town, and held them during Sunday night and Monday. The Government money is all safe. It is not known which of the party killed the marine. The man who carried off LEWIS WASHINGTON is one of the wounded prisoners. I do not apprehend any violence to the prisoners. ROBT. OULD.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON—THE OFFICE OF THE "NATIONAL ERA" IN DANGER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Last night one of the publishers of the *National Era* (an Anti-Slavery paper) made application at the Central Guardhouse, asserting that threats had been made to destroy their property, and they had reason to fear that an attack would be made in the course of the night. Lieut. MCHENRY assured him that a watch would be preserved over the property, though he had no reason himself to apprehend such an attempt. The Chief of Police arriving, instructed the guards to pay attention in that direction, but there was no indication of any such movement through the night.

ADMINISTRATION VIEW.

A SHOT AT MR. SEWARD FROM THE HARPER'S FERRY ARSENAL.

From the Washington Constitution.

When Mr. SEWARD first announced to his followers the dogma of "an irrepressible conflict" between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, no one anticipated that we should be called upon so soon to record its first fruits. It was evident, however, that it was simply a question of time when the conflict should begin, and how it should terminate. This announcement of Mr. SEWARD was received by different persons and sections of country with far different feelings. The South regarded it as a solemn declaration of war upon their equality, peace, and safety. The unanimity with which they have united under the banner of the national democracy as the most certain mode of successfully resisting *in the Union* this threatened aggression, shows that they are not indifferent to the threat, but are wisely preparing to offer to it the most determined resistance—a resistance which, up to this time, has not looked beyond the Union for success.

The political followers and sympathizers of Mr. SEWARD were emboldened by the spirit which their leader exhibited. Regarding the man as a cool, calculating politician, who studied more closely the end to be reached than the means by which it was to be accomplished, they have calculated with great confidence upon increased power and strength to be gained by this insidious appeal to the popular prejudices of their own section of the country. Thus have the political Abolitionists been looking steadily to the next Presidential election for the triumph of their party and principles, and to the new dogma of Mr. SEWARD as the instrumentality by which this result should be brought about.

A third class received the announcement of Mr. SEWARD with less coolness, but with equal pleasure and satisfaction. The fanatical and reckless *religious* abolitionists felt that a new impulse had been given to their unholy cause; a great leader had risen up to head their movements, organize their forces, defend their principles, justify their war upon the Constitution and the rights of the South, and lead them on to a glorious victory. Inspired with this feeling, and regardless of all other considerations, they set to work with a hearty good will to embitter still more the feelings of the Northern people against their brethren of the South. From the day that Mr. SEWARD announced his doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" this class of Abolitionists have grown more and more confident and more and more insolent. They have steadily advanced in their demands upon that class of politicians who seek to conciliate their favor and thereby gain their votes. Conscious of the great aid which they had obtained from so high a quarter, and over-estimating—as we trust and believe—the popular feeling at the North against the constitutional rights of the South, these men have persuaded themselves into the conviction that the time had now arrived to put to the test the Seward theory of an "irrepressible conflict." Our columns for the last few days furnish an account of the first concerted effort which this class of men have been induced to make. The number actually engaged in the insurrectionary movement at Harper's Ferry is no indication of its extent or even of the parties involved in the outrage. We present below an anonymous letter received by Gov. FLOYD, Secretary of War, in August last, which throws a flood of light upon this otherwise mysterious and unaccountable affair. Ordinarily no importance should be attached to such anonymous communications, and it was with this feeling that the Secretary of War, at the time he received it, laid it aside as unworthy of any serious consideration. The developments now, however, at Harper's Ferry, give peculiar significance to this anonymous letter. The wonderful conformity of what has transpired to the programme which the letter announced, leaves no doubt that the writer was familiar with the plan, and honestly sought to place the Government in possession of it. As far as it was permitted to proceed it was evidently conducted upon that plan. The conclusion is too clear for doubt, that the arrangements for this infamous outbreak were far more extensive than might otherwise have been supposed. Fortunately for the peace and quiet of the country, the failure of the conspirators to perfect their plans, and the prompt and efficient action of the Government, have successfully arrested and put down this infamous, and, under less fortunate circumstances, dangerous movement.

We desire to present these facts and thoughts to the calm and patriotic consideration of the country. If we followed the natural impulses of our hearts, we should write and speak in stronger and sterner language, but we have no desire to inflame the public mind or to add to the excitement which has already swept over the land. It is time that passion should be silenced and reason should speak. We have had, for the last few years, enough of bitter feeling and heartless wrangling. It has driven us on to a precipice from which we are forced to look upon the gulf which lies before us. As we pause there in common reality of the impending danger, may we not, with confidence, appeal to the honest, sober, conservative, and truly national and patriotic sentiment of the country, to unite in cordial union to preserve its peace and integrity by maintaining in good faith the Constitution and laws of the land? Good men must no longer be deceived. They must throw off the indifference with which too many of them are accustomed to look upon the political movements of the day. The time has come when the choice must be made by our Northern brethren between the peace and safety of the country, based upon the Constitution and laws of the land, on the one hand, and Mr. SEWARD's dogmas of "*higher-lawism and irrepressible conflicts*," on the other. There can be no doubt of the decision which the patriotic people of the North will pronounce if they can be induced to look calmly and deliberately upon the subject, and properly weigh the results, which depend upon the justice and correctness of that decision.

If the scenes at Harper's Ferry, which have given occasion for these reflections, had occurred at a time when Mr. SEWARD occupied the Presidential chair, what would have been the result? With his avowed doctrines of "the higher law" and the "irrepressible conflict," and his equally emphatic announcement that "Slavery can and must be abolished, and you (addressing himself to the Northern people) and I must do it," in connection with his denial of the constitutional guarantees of Slavery—with these principles, views and doctrines, what, we ask, would have been the course of Mr. SEWARD if he had been President at this critical juncture? There can be but one answer to the inquiry. He must either have been false to all his own professions, or false to the Constitution and laws of the land. With such a man in the Presidential chair, to stimulate by his example and teachings the spirit of rebellion and treason, and to withhold from the support of the law the strong arm of the military, what would there be left but anarchy, blood and revolution? If the contemplation of such results does not arrest and save the country from the danger and ruin which the success of SEWARD and his new dogmas must inevitably bring upon us, then, indeed, are we a doomed people.

AN OPPOSITION VIEW.

WHO ENCOURAGES INSURRECTION?

From the Albany Evening Journal.

"Curses, like chickens, come home to roost," and lies return to plague their inventors. The slaveholders and the Democratic Party are proving these trite truths by their experience.

Ever since the Republican organization began, they have deliberately and persistently misrepresented its character. All its platforms and declarations, all the life-long action of its members, show that it contemplates only legal, peaceful and constitutional measures—neither interfering with Slavery in the States, nor countenancing mob violence anywhere. Yet its Democratic opponents have pertinaciously insisted that it was an Abolition Party, seeking to liberate the slaves by fire and sword; have trumpeted this lie through their newspapers, shouted it in their public meetings, inserted it in their resolutions, reiterated it in their conversation, at home and abroad, in the streets, at the table and by the fireside, until ignorant, uneducated negro slaves at the South, having it thus dinned daily into their ears, by their masters, have come to believe it! Slaveholders themselves created the insurrection of 1857, by their lying stories about FREMONT, which encouraged their slaves to expect and prepare for the coming of a liberator. The slaveholders themselves are continually putting the idea of insurrection into the heads of their chattels by these absurd fictions, which the latter accept as true. If they *will* thus sow the wind, who can be surprised that they reap, every year or two, the whirlwind? If there is how, as they assert, any wide-spread conspiracy among the slaves, slaveholders themselves are its creators and fomenters. They madly and blindly endanger the safety of their own homes by their persistent political falsehoods!

Nor is it the blacks alone whom the Democratic Party encourages to deeds of violence. Within the past few years it has lent its sanction to lawless enterprises of every sort. Border invasions, fillibuster expeditions, lynch law to suppress discussion, brutality and bloodshed among Congressmen, violence at elections, &c., thus ministering to the vilest passions, encouraging contempt for law, and resort to the bludgeon, the pistol and the bowie-knife. Here are the madman BROWN, and his crazy crew, endangering the lives and property of innocent people by an insane outbreak. But who made BROWN a madman by murdering his sons? Who taught that crazy crew to band together with arms in their hands, as the most effective way to accomplish political purposes? The border-ruffians of Kansas and the Democratic Administration at Washington!

The classic fable relates that he who went out and sowed dragons' teeth suddenly found himself surrounded by a crop of armed men. BUCHANAN and PIERCE have been sowing dragons' teeth seven years. Their encouragement of lawlessness and violence is hurrying one locality after another into scenes of anarchy, for which the only sure, speedy and permanent cure is the peaceful transfer, at the next election, of the reins of Government from the imbecile hands that hold them, into the grasp of men who neither deal in mob violence themselves, nor will permit it to be attempted by others.

It is expected that by the middle of January, telegraphic communication will have been established between London and Calcutta.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Church Anti-Slavery Convention.

ACTION IN REGARD TO THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION—ADJOURNMENT.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Western Tract Convention met for the second time this forenoon. They were occupied in the discussion of the resolutions offered on the previous day, and which were adopted with but slight amendments.

In view of the Harper's Ferry affair, a resolution, to the effect that the Convention desired the abolition of Slavery by peaceable means alone, was passed unanimously.

The Committee appointed to report a plan of tract operations presented a report which proposes the establishment of a united agency for obtaining anti-Slavery tracts, wherever published, the Committee to be empowered to raise funds for procuring and distributing such tracts. The Cincinnati and Boston Societies are requested by a formal act of the Board of Directors to accept their Committee for the united agency.

After considerable discussion, the report was adopted, and a Committee of nine appointed to carry out the intention of the Convention, which then adjourned.

The Episcopal General Convention.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CUBA—THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The House of Deputies to-day resolved to adjourn on Saturday next.

A telegram was received from Dr. CLARKE, of Connecticut, declining to accept the nomination of missionary bishop at the Northwest. It was presumed that he had not heard of his subsequent election.

The Missionary Committee reported back the resolution on religious intolerance in Cuba, striking out all relative to memorializing the President on the subject.

The report of the Committee on Canons, with reference to new ministers officiating within the parochial cures of others, was debated at great length, and the canon reported by the majority of the Committee was finally adopted.

The House, last night, after a long debate, adopted the resolutions requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider their action in relation to the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and throw the subject into such a shape as to admit of the joint action of both Houses.

Fire at Leavenworth.

STORES OF RUSSELL, MAJOR AND WADDELL DESTROYED.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Oct. 20.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in BASSFORD's billiard saloon, corner of Shawnee and Main streets, and before the flames could be arrested fifteen buildings, with their contents, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $120,000, and is about two-thirds covered by insurance in Eastern offices. Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJOR and WADDELL's stores were consumed, and their loss is $70,000—half insured. The other principal sufferers are LUCAS MOORE & Co., R. E. ALLEN, J. M. FERRILL and J. P. APPLEGATE & Co. The Verandah and Shotwell Houses were also entirely consumed.

Affairs in Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Judge BLACK has returned, after an absence at his home in Pennsylvania.

JAMES MCMASTER, of Pittsburg, has been commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

EDMUND S. DELUCE has been commissioned a Chief Engineer in the Navy.

Parties have been arrested here for uttering counterfeit gold dollars and halves, remarkably well executed, but lighter than genuine ones. It is supposed that several thousand dollars worth have been thrown into circulation. They were brought from Pennsylvania.

Political News.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Legislature to-day made the choice of the following State officers: Secretary of State, Benj. W Dean, of Grafton; Sergeant-at-Arms, Erastus S Camp, of Montpelier; Auditor, Wm. M. Pingree, of Weathersfield; Superintendent of State Prison, Hiram Harlow, of Windsor; Commissioner of the Insane, Dr. H. J. Stevens, of St. Albans; Bank Commissioner, A. B. Gardner, of Bennington; Adjutant-General, H. H. Baxter, of Rutland; Quartermaster-General, Geo. F. Davis, of Cavendish.

A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTED FROM NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Returns from Nebraska indicate the election of ESTABROOK, Democrat, as Delegate to Congress.

Affairs in the South.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS—FROST IN MISSISSIPPI.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs that the yellow fever is increasing at Galveston and Houston.

There has been a frost in portions of Mississppi and Texas, but the crops have not been injured.

[The Colchester Bank Case.

LELAND DISCHARGED AND AGAIN ARRESTED.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Mr. WARREN LELAND was to-day discharged by Judge LAMP, at Colchester, after a full hearing of the evidence, and without his introducing a witness. LELAND was subsequently rearrested on two counts, for obtaining notes from the Colchester Bank, and the examination was postponed for six weeks. He gave bail in $5,000 on each count.

From the Southwest.

DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS BY THE INDIANS—YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed this morning for New-York.

Advices from Houston and Galveston to the 18th state that the fever is unabated.

The Indians continue their depredations on the frontier of Texas, and families were fleeing for safety.

Judges of Supreme Court of Vermont.

ELECTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

In the Joint Assembly this forenoon the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected, as follows: Chief-Justice, ISAAC T. REDFIELD, of Windsor; Associate Judges, LUKE P. POLLARD of St. Johnsbury, ASA O. ALDIS of St. Albans, JOHN PIERPONT of Vergennes, JAMES BARRETT of Woodstock, and LOYAL C. KELLOGG of Benson.

Democratic Convention in Boston.

ELECTION OF DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

E. C. BAILEY of the *Herald*, presided over the Fourth District Democratic Convention, held last night, at which JAMES RILEY and ISAAC H. WRIGHT were chosen Delegates to Charleston. Both are supposed to be favorable to DOUGLAS.

Gen. Stryker's Funeral.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Governor has ordered out the militia from New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, and Trenton, to attend the funeral of Gen. STRYKER, to-morrow. Extra trains will be run to convey the military.

Difficulties with the Indians.

SANTE FE MAILS MISSING.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Two Santa Fé mails due at Independence on Tuesday have not yet arrived, and fears are entertained that further difficulties with the Indians have occurred.

Pike's Peak.

$100,000 IN GOLD DUST AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* says a party of men arrived at St. Joseph yesterday from Pike's Peak, bringing $100,000 in dust.

The Yacht Wanderer.

HER DEPARTURE FOR AFRICA.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Mr. BLACK, the Shipping-master, was carried off in the yacht *Wanderer*, but was returned in a boat to the mouth of the harbor. He reports that the Captain of the yacht said he was going to Africa for a cargo of slaves.

Sinking of the Propeller Troy.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Five of the crew of the propeller *Troy* were picked up last night by the steamer *Kaloolah*. There were twenty-three persons on board the *Troy* when she went down, of whom only eight are known to be saved.

Non-Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 20—11 P. M.

There is as yet no appearance of the steamship *Europa* from the Lower Telegraph Station. The weather is clear, and there is no prospect of her arrival at her dock until considerably after midnight.

Death of Henry McCaulay.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 20.

HENRY MCCAULAY, the well-known musician, died in this city to-day, after a protracted illness.

The First Snow.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The first snow of the season fell here this morning, and there are indications of more.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO—$243,000 IN SPECIE.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Havana at sundown of the 15th inst. She brings nothing of importance in the way of news. Much anxiety was felt for the *Quaker City*,—many who expected friends fearing they might be among those who remained on board. The seizure of the *Philadelphia* excited a great deal of comment, and in official circles, gave much satisfaction. Mr. OTWAY, late Minister to Mexico, would leave Havana for England on the next steamer.

News from Porto Rico gives favorable reports as regards affairs in that Island.

At Havana Sugars have been in moderate demand, at previous prices, and holders are firm, refusing to make concessions. Stock, 145,000 boxes, against 95,000 boxes in 1858. Exchanges have been in fair demand; London, 17@17½ premium; New-York, 5@6 do.; New-Orleans, short sight, 6½@7 do. Freights moderately in demand, without any important change in rates.

The brig *Delhi*, of and for Philadelphia, would sail on the 16th. About 10 miles east of the Moro, passed United States steamer *Crusader*, or *Wyandotte*, evidently bound in to Havana. Oct. 16, lat. 26° 21', long. 79° 46', exchanged signals with ship *Troy*, bound north. The *De Soto* has experienced stormy headwinds the entire passage.

The following is the specie list of the *De Soto*:

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.			
W. L. Jenkins	$100,000	Trevor & Colgate	$6,000
Metropolitan Bank	60,000	W. S. Toole & Co.	2,620
G.S.Robbins & Sons	10,000	Total	$178,620
FROM HAVANA.			
Robert & Williams	$47,600	P. M. Tito	$1,717
Albert Harn	15,640		
Benz & Ehnl	300		
		Total	$243,875

The Island of San Domingo.

THE REBELLION AT AZUA SUPPRESSED—A CONCORDAT FOR HAYTI.

Of the official *Gaccta* of Santo Domingo we have files to Sept. 17. They contain particulars of the suppression of the revolt which broke out in Azua on the 7th ult. The chiefs of the movement were Colonels MATIAS DE VARGAS and RUDESINDO RAMIREZ, partisans of EX-President BAEZ, in whose interest the insurrection was attempted. On the evening of the 14th the Government troops, commanded by Gen. SANTANA, succeeded in forcing an entrance into AZUA. The insurgents, seeing themselves completely hemmed in by the force surrounding the city, amounting to 2,500 men, and confronted by a strong body under the Vice-President, at once laid down their arms and surrendered. The leaders are to be punished with the utmost rigor.

FROM HAYTI.

The St. Thomas *Times* republishes a long article from the *Feuille du Commerce*, of Port-au-Prince, in which it is stated that the President, GEFFRARD, had nominated M. PIERRE FAUBERT, a man of thorough cultivation, and revered for his piety, to visit Rome and adjust the terms of a concordat, which should fix the Haytian church on a firm and lasting basis.

From Mexico.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CONSERVATIVE FACTION—DESERTIONS FROM THE LIBERAL RANKS—A NEW ATTEMPT ON VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer at Havana we receive advices from the City of Mexico to the 30th of September, and from Vera Cruz to Oct. 5.

The news is without interest.

The Liberal troops had recaptured Tepic, after defeating Gen. MARQUEZ.

All the efforts of MIRAMON to raise money for the new campaign had proved abortive.

The reactionary party at the Capital were boasting of the number of victories obtained by their troops in various sections of the country. Among them was mentioned one gained over Gens. ROCHA and VALBE near Guadalajara; that secured by Gen. WOLL over DOBLADO in Leon. The defeat of the expedition sent from Vera Cruz against CORDOVA was also a matter of felicitation.

Each accession gained from the ranks of the Liberals was cited as evidence of the declining popularity of that party. Great satisfaction was felt at the acquisition of Don ANASTASIO TARJO, a Liberal chief, who last year distinguished himself by his defense of the Castle of Perote. The quarrel between VIDAURRI and DEGOLLADO, and the withdrawal of the former to the north, had excited great interest.

A new expedition against Vera Cruz was reported to be preparing.

Personal.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, addresses his first pastoral letter to his diocese, under date of Oct. 13, announcing that he shall assume the duties of the Episcopate immediately after the conclusion of the official proceedings of the Richmond Convention.

A pension of £70 a year has been given to Mr. Chas. Duke Yonge, author of several Greek and Latin school books—notably of the "English-Greek Lexicon," and the "Phraseological English-Latin Dictionary"—for literary services.

The King of Bavaria, in recognition of the services of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, has conferred upon these distinguished travelers titles of nobility.

The Caledonian *Mercury* announces the acceptance, by Sir David Brewster, of the office of Principal of the Edinburgh University.

J. V. Mansfield, the spiritual medium, is in Philadelphia, drawing good houses.

Miscellaneous.

At the time of the explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, the stewardess of the ship was with the captain's little girl in one of the side cabins, which open, through a passage, into the grand saloon. Hearing the explosion she cautiously opened the cabin door, but instantly closed it again on account of the rush of steam. She then opened the port windows of the cabin, and remained quiet until assistance came. Had she lost her presence of mind and rushed out into the saloon with the little girl, both of them would have been infallibly precipitated into the wreck of things below, for the floor of the passage leading to the cabins was for some yards entirely ripped away.

It appears from a statistical account published at Brescia that the 37 hospitals of that town received after the battle of Solferino 32,916 wounded, viz.: 17,345 French, 13,959 Italians, and 1,612 Austrians; 26,038 have recovered; 1,723 have died—that is, about one in eleven. This tends to show that the accounts which had been circulated of the bad management of the hospitals at Brescia are entirely unfounded.

The *Pays*, of Paris, extracts from the New-York *Examiner* a long notice of the performance of Blondin on the tight-rope at Niagara, the terrible conclusion of which was a fall into the raging cataract. The sun, it is stated, came out from the clouds when he was half-way across his rope, and, dazzled, he lost his balance and fell. His body had not been discovered.

The report is quite true, says the London *Sunday Times*, that Mr. Tom Taylor has consented, "for a consideration," to give a proof of his versatility in dramatic authorship, by writing a "hippodramatic spectacle," as the "horse pieces" at Astley's are elegantly and classically designated. The subject is an exciting one, being no other than "The Adventures of Garibaldi," the gallant hero of modern Italy.

There is some talk of establishing a newspaper on board the *Great Eastern*, not only for the entertainment of passengers, but also as a means of communicating instantly on her arrival all the news she brings.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEWSPAPERS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Interesting Details and Extracts.

The news packages by the *North Briton*, which arrived at Quebec on the 17th inst., reached this City yesterday. They contain London papers to the 5th, one day later than those previously received.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

From the London News, Oct. 5.

The Government of the United States shows how much importance it attaches to the firm and prudent management of the difficulties which one of its officers has raised at San Juan, by sending the first soldier of the Republic to the spot. Gen. SCOTT, who has before this superseded the impetuous HARNEY, is a man whose reputation stands in no need of theatrical *coups*. He is no sentimental trifler, but has been trained, in the school of warfare and in the responsibilities of high command, to respect the great interests of civilization, and look to the consequences of public acts.

The appointment of this distinguished officer must be flattering to the people of Oregon, who may fairly indulge the reflection that nothing short of the folly of their leaders could have induced the veteran to undertake in haste the long journey to the Pacific. At the same time, the General's mission is a token of the right feeling of the Washington Cabinet towards this country. After his arrival, we shall hear no more of the ostentation of throwing up earthworks, and planting useless cannon, and calling for volunteers. Pending his arrival, Gen. HARNEY has received orders to be more circumspect in his conduct, and the instructions of the President to GEN. SCOTT are, it is said, of the most conciliatory character.

Now that the Washington Cabinet has so far done all that lay in its power to neutralize the effect of the heedlessness of one of its agents, it is to be hoped that the question may be taken up by the two Governments in an amicable spirit, and speedily settled. This is peculiarly a matter for diplomatists. Absolute and peremptory assertions in the journals, followed by appeals to national sentiment, are on this occasion altogether out of place. The construction of the treaty is exceedingly doubtful. The men who made the instrument, and, as they thought, settled the boundary, were ignorant of the locality. They declared that the boundary should be "the channel," and knew not that there were two navigable passages which might properly be so described. The looseness of the treaty had placed the two Governments in a difficulty before General HARNEY executed his senseless movement. His armed occupation of the coast of San Juan has immensely aggravated that difficulty. We are much more inclined to believe, with our New-York correspondent, that the Island is "not worth sixty rounds of ammunition," than that it is, as we have been told, a possession without which our American gold colony would be worthless. But Gen. HARNEY has made it impossible for us to estimate the value of San Juan by a merely economical standard. There is no spot in this empire which would not become unspeakably precious from the moment that we were called to surrender it to force, in disregard of law and right. This is the kind of value San Juan has just now in the eyes of Englishmen. The days are gone by when this nation would consent to be led headlong into a war, blinded by an unmixed sentiment of nationality; but in proportion to the increased respect we pay to the rights of others is the tenacity with which we are disposed to defend our own. The armed occupation of San Juan has taken place in defiance not only of right, but of express stipulation, for it was formally agreed that neither party should take bodily possession of the island until the decision of the Commissioners was known.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

CONDITION OF THE LEGATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF ANCONA.

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

We have received, by way of Vienna, the following important information from the Romagna:

"RIMINI, Monday, Sept. 26.

"The concentration on the Papal frontiers of the revolutionary forces in the Romagna is assuming a menacing character. The troops in the Papal camp at Pesaro are not without apprehensions, as there is a report in circulation that GARIBALDI intends to resume the offensive, and possibly to make a sudden attack on the fortress of Ancona. During the last few days five battalions of Tuscan troops have arrived here, so that the force which the revolutionary government has at his disposal consists of above 10,000 troops of the line, one battalion of Chasseurs of the Alps, four troops of cavalry, and eighteen well-mounted guns. The *corpi franchi* (free corps) under General Rosetti, which are stationed at St. Arcangelo, may consist of about 2,500 men.

GARIBALDI has hired six small vessels (*trabocoli*) by the month, and purchased one. This last is to be armed; the others will, if necessary, be used for transporting troops, ammunition, &c. GARIBALDI, who has again suddenly quitted Rimini, is said to have gone to the north of the Romagna.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned rumor relative to Ancona, reinforcements are to be sent there. In fact, the first battalion of the First Swiss Regiment is now marching from Perugia to Ancona. The Second native (Roman) Regiment, composed of 1,000 men, two companies of artillery, and the local *gendarmerie*, form the garrison of this place.

P. S.—Credible intelligence has just been received that the danger of an immediate attack on the part of the revolutionary army is no longer imminent. Yesterday afternoon the pickets, which had been pushed forward to a considerable distance, fell back on Rimini, and even the position occupied by the artillery at Cattolica has been given up. This sudden change of plan—which is attributed to higher orders—has greatly depressed the leaders of the revolutionary party, and it probably led to the sudden departure of GARIBALDI.

ANCONA, Sept. 25.—Authentic advices have been received that the revolutionary force at Rimini is continually reinforced by troops from Tuscany and Modena. The battalion of "Bersagliere delte Alpi," which was dissolved in Piedmont, is being reformed in the Legations, and an incomplete battalion has already joined the corps at Rimini. The pickets on the Papal frontiers, at Cattol ca, have been reinforced, and some earthworks for artillery have been constructed. The military preparations at Rimini, which are under the direction of the adventurous GARIBALDI, lead the Papal troops at Pesaro to fancy that an attack is likely to be made on them, and to fear that Gen. VON KALBERMATTEN, whose force is very inferior, will not be able to offer an effectual resistance.

GARIBALDI is busily employed in inspecting the troops, and in improving their position on the Papal frontier. On the 2d of September GARIBALDI was still at Rimini, and a day or two before he harrangued the people from a balcony, and told them "that the domination and tyranny of the spiritual power had ceased forever." At the conclusion of his speech he called on his hearers to rise, as one man, and to take up arms, in order that the separation from Rome might be durable.

Some of the inhabitants of Bologna display an inclination to make the Marchese POPOLI Dictator of the Romagna, but at present they have no great chance of success.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SCHEME OF CONSOLIDATION—GARIBALDI REVISITING OLD SCENES.

Correspondence of the London News.

BOLOGNA, Sept. 30.

The proposal made by the Provisional Government of Bologna for the immediate political union of the different States of Central Italy has not been carried into execution. If I am correctly informed, the chief arguments employed by the Tuscan Provisional Government in support of its objection to taking that step is this—that were the different Provisional Governments of Central Italy to decree their amalgamation into one political body, they would perform an act of sovereignty which, after the unanimous vote of the several Assemblies for the annexation to Piedmont, would seem as it were an infringement of the rights now acquired by the King of Sardinia. I have reason to believe that Marquis JOACHIM PEPOLI, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Legations in a note he has addressed to the Tuscan Government, has discussed Baron RICASOLI's argument, with a view to prove that by uniting together four States which have respectively declared themselves in favor of union with Piedmont, no vindication of the rights of King VICTOR EMANUEL would accrue, for the union between themselves would always be subordinate to their union with Piedmont, in accordance with the wishes so unanimously expressed by their populations. The Marquis PEPOLI, who is a cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is, I am told, an enthusiastic supporter of the annexation to Piedmont; and if he wishes at this moment to unite Central Italy into one State, it is because he thinks that by doing so the union with Piedmont will be accomplished with greater facility. It seems to me that, if there is a chance for Central Italy of getting out of the present difficulties, it stands chiefly on the union of its financial resources. The principle which has inspired the formation of the military league ought, in my opinion, to plead in favor of the political union of these States. The Tuscan Government, however, as I told you in my last letter, willingly adopts, with the other States of Central Italy, the same tariffs which regulate the customs duties in Piedmont.

The opposition kept up by the clergy to the Government of the Legations grows stronger every day. On Tuesday last was the day of confirmation in St. Peter's Church, and, as you may easily suppose, Cardinal VIALE PRELA did not lose this solemn occasion for denouncing to his flock the new state of things established in this province. After the ceremony of confirmation was over, he told the children "that he had blessed and anointed them in order that they should become the defenders of the Roman Catholic faith, and not the soldiers of the Devil, or

BRITISH RIFLES.

A Day in the Largest Rifle Factory in the World—American Machinery and Management in the British Small Arms' Factory at Enfield—The More Interesting Processes Described.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Till within two years, all the small arms made for the British Government were furnished by contractors, and were wrought out almost entirely by hand through costly and tedious processes. Each arm was, doubtless, well made; good machine workmanship is the rule in this country; but the parts of one arm would not invariably fit all other arms of the same nominal dimensions, so that repairs were expensive; and worse than this, rifles could not be picked up and put right together out of the pieces surviving a battle. Next to efficiency as "shooters," this extreme uniformity is obviously the chief desideratum in a Government arm.

A short time after the great exhibition here, a British house received orders for a lot of small arms accompanied by half a dozen pattern rifles. The head of that house, Sir CHARLES FOX, observed this want of uniformity in the samples, and upon asking which of the half dozen to follow as copy, was told to follow them all, as they were all alike in the eye of Government! Whereupon, the whole business of hand-work, compared with the delicate and rapid processes of American machinery, so exercised this wise man, and, at last, the Government, that the matter did not rest till the processes of American armories were minutely examined, and American machinery ordered and set to work.

Two years ago the Enfield Small Arms Factory, a Government establishment, 12 miles from London, commenced work on the new plan, and is now turning out a most beautiful and uniform arm, at the rate of 1,600 a week.

Reserving the results of recent trials and discussions as to what is the best rifle, suffice it to say that the Enfield arm embraces the principles of the Minie and similar projectiles, viz: the ball is hugged tighter by the barrel near the muzzle than at the breech, so as to utilize all the force of the powder, and to insure accuracy of shot. For this purpose, the rifle grooves in the barrel are one-half deeper at the breech than at the muzzle, so that the ball (which resembles a thimble with the opening towards the powder) is constantly expanded by the powder till it fills the deep grooves at the breech, and is then gradually compressed as the grooves grow shallow, till it leaves the muzzle.

The workshops are the largest of the kind in the world; the buildings alone cover some five acres. They are especially well arranged; those for the forging, grinding, &c., being placed consecutively around the great machine-shop, which is over 200 feet square. This acre room is lighted wholly from the top, by a series of triangular roofs, closed at the gable ends and on the south side, and glazed only on the north side, which is steeper than the south side. Thus plenty of light, but no sunshine, in any season, fills every corner of the great hall. Fifteen hundred hands and some 5,000 machines, costing from $300 to $2,000 each, are employed. This disparity of numbers is a significant commentary on the improvements of the times. This machinery is driven by nearly one mile of shafting; which is propelled by two engines of 75 actual horse-power each. The rolling mills are driven by two water-wheels. The total capital invested is over two million dollars.

A rifle embraces 63 pieces, which are made from bar iron and steel, from the raw material of brass, and from the wood, which is roughly shaped to resemble a stock before it is imported, by 719 processes. They are turned out at the rate of two a minute. A finisher puts these 63 parts together—neither of the parts, except the lock, which is already set up, having ever been in contact before—in two and three quarter minutes. The pieces are taken out of as many different boxes, and without a single exception go more accurately together than if they had been fitted by the hands of the most skillful workman, at the greatest expense of time. In fact, the working of the best machinery is microscopically uniform. A finished arm complete weighs 9½ pounds. Its cost is about $11 20, and it is daily being reduced. The cost of a similar arm, made in the old way, with every possible economy of division and adaptation of labor, was some $15. The largest number of rifles ever made before by one works in a year was 22,000, at Springfield. The number made at Enfield is 83,200 per annum.

The machinery is mostly of American invention and manufacture. All the stock (wood-working) tools, and many of those for iron, were made by the Ames Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass. Most of the iron tools were built by ROBBINS & LAWRENCE, Windsor, Vermont, and a few by Col. COLT, of Hartford, Conn. There are some novel and excellent English tools—especially those adapted by English and American foremen and operators at Enfield, who have brought out one or two of the best improvements in the whole system. Many of the English tools are awkward, often because they are old, and were not designed for this work. All processes are gradually improving, and, like every great mechanical success, are the offspring of many heads. A few of the processes are more awkward, and some are more simple and effective, than those adopted in America. They are generally similar, often coincident. On the whole, the Enfield process may be a very little better than ours, because it has the advantage of our long experience.

The finished Enfield arm is, doubtless, a better piece of workmanship than ours; this is proved by the greater rigidity of the test. For instance, every barrel is fired with four times the ordinary charge, and a certain number of the finished arms are tested a second time. The bayonet is bent, struck and twisted after a fashion which insures its infrangibility among a man's ribs. Each part of the lock, sight, &c., is passed through templates and guages which insure an accuracy that human senses could not question. The diameter of the barrels are tested to the three-thousandth part of an inch.

All the processes and tools by which the stock and its trimmings and the lock are entirely fitted up, are founded on one simple principle, first brought out in America some forty years ago, in the shape of the Blanchard lathe for turning irregular surfaces, such as shoe lasts. In its simplest form, it is a frame made to swing like a pendulum, in which revolves around its own axis a metal pattern of the thing to be made, and also a block of the raw material to be shaped. The pattern being revolved against a stationary point, vibrates the frame or pendulum, which of course brings the shapeless block nearest to or holds it farther from a steel cutter which revolves rapidly before it. If there is a depression in the pattern, the frame and block swing nearer the cutter, and *vice versa*, so that the block is shaped exactly like the pattern. The bulk of the tools are ingenious modifications of this principle, combined with many new and old machine tool devices.

It would be impossible to enumerate these 719 processes in this letter. Many of them are extremely attractive to the novice, all of them are a fine study for the mechanic; but as to the best of them, as with all great improvements, he only who has seen them grow up under his hands, through hard fought battles with their elements, can know them through and through. The representative and more interesting process may be briefly described.

The best Staffordshire five by half-inch iron bars are cut to twelve-inch lengths and bent into a tube round a mandril or iron rod by and between grooved rollers. This tube is "butt" welded, i. e., the edges at the seam are jammed against and into each other at a white heat by being drawn through tapering and successively smaller grooves in rollers, till the barrel thus made has been drawn out to the proper length and shape. The iron rod placed in the "bore" prevents this hole from shutting up.

After forging the breech end, the next principal process is boring, by passing through the five different tools. The first is a tapering auger, drawn through from the muzzle, in a lathe; the time occupied is fifteen minutes. It follows the rough hole and only partially straightens it. The next tools are reamers, with a square cutting part a foot long. The last one cuts an impalpable shaving with one corner only, which is held to its work by a piece of lead resting on the opposite side of the bore; between the lead and the reamer strips of the thinnest paper are placed to increase the cut of the tool! The boring does not produce a perfectly straight hole, but it prevents all short crooks. Straightening is done by a hand-hammer. The bore of the barrel is so perfectly polished that in looking through it one sees a series of alternately dark and white annular stripes, like Saturn and his rings. By their appearance the experienced eye can detect a bend which no instrument can measure, so that this curious optical phenomenon renders the rudest possible instrument the best. Before the grooving of the barrel it is tested with powder. A plug inclosing a touch-hole is screwed into the breech, forty barrels are laid in a frame, a train of powder leads from a fixed cap-lock to them all, and they are fired by a trigger on the other side of a thick wall. From one to four a month, *i. e.*, one to four in 6,400 burst.

Between the boring process, the barrel is turned, ground and polished, and the breech end is finished by a variety of special lathes and shaping tools. The barrel is not regularly tapered outside, so that the "expanding lathes" and polishing machines are necessarily ingenious and interesting. The barrels are polished, five at once, by being rapidly driven up and down their whole lengths and turned round at the same time through an oil and emery cushion. They are browned by a nitric acid bath. After the last boring, the barrel is rifled by a special planing machine. The groove is 1-150th of an inch deep at the breech and turns one-half round. It is the regular, and not the increase, twist of some of our best sporting rifles. The sight of the arm is a novel and extremely well-made part. It is guaged for shooting from 500 to 900 yards.

The bayonet is of cast-steel, welded to a wrought-iron tang or butt. It is forged in an English contrivance called the Ryder machine, which consists of a series of small hammers forced down by eccentrics on a shaft above, at the rate of 700 strokes a minute. The anvils are supported on very stiff spiral springs, which relieve the jarring of the dead stroke. For special purposes, this is one of the most effective and useful machines known; it is not used in America. The bayonet and parts of the lock are annealed 48 hours, after which the steel will bend like copper. It is hardened in oil after being dipped in a red-hot lead bath, which alone can give it an equable temperature. The steel and iron-work are polished on "buff" wheels covered with emery, the brass by crocus or pulverized red oxyde of iron. The parts of the lock are, as far as advisable, worked out by the Blanchard lathe principle, by milling cutters.

The preparation of the stock is to amateur, if not to professional engineers, the most interesting part of the system. The processes are, sawing off the ends of the rough plank to guage, and centering it; then follows turning the stock in the regular Blanchard lathe, grooving a place for the barrel, trimming the timber for the rings and other metal pieces, digging out the seat for the lock, guard, &c., and the holes to screw on these parts, smoothing the stock, grooving the ramrod seat, and other minor fittings, in some fifteen consecutive machines. The whole time occupied in beautifully finishing the stock—a day's work for a first-class workman, commencing with the flat plank sawed into the rough outline of a stock—is about 20 minutes! And all are exactly alike, more nearly than ordinary instruments can measure. The finished parts are set up, as before said, in 2½ minutes, then overlooked and stamped by a reviewer, who by a spring-balance tests the force necessary to cock the arm, which is about 14 pounds, and the strain on the trigger necessary to fire it, which is about 8 pounds. They are then packed in boxes holding twenty each, and sent all over the British Possessions. No armory is attached to the works.

The official head of the Ensfield Small Arms Factory is Col. DIXON, Superintendent.

The officers under whose personal charge the arms are made, are Mr. JAS. H. BURTON, Chief Engineer, and Mr. ORAMEL CLARK, Superintendent of the Stock Department, both Americans, who have been long and honorably connected with our own armories.

It is gratifying to Americans that the ingenuity and mechanical excellence of their countrymen is so largely recognized and valued by our mother country. But there is no occasion for boasting, for we must remember that Englishmen have in many other branches of engineering far outstripped us, and that they might not have had occasion to undergo an entire course of schooling from us had they been driven to this new economy where we were, by high priced labor.

There would be no end to the mutual advantages derived from the interchange of ideas in all departments of science and art, if the people and the Governments would encourage the liberal and enterprizing spirit which has characterized the last few years. TUBAL CAIN.

WATERLOO AND SOLFERINO.

Visit to Brussels—The Two Great European Battles Compared.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1859.

The Belgians had a *fête* yesterday, in commemoration of their National Independence. They inaugurated a fine new column, just completed, in honor of the country's delivery. The *bronze lions* on the pedestal, which are of *plaster*, are to be replaced, it is hoped, by some more durable material. Altogether it is an ornament to this beautiful city.

I arrived just in time to witness the military and popular display, and the evening's illumination. It was a grand and imposing spectacle, complete in design and execution, and *orderly* in all respects. The streets at night were crowded with the jubilant processions of people, of all classes, singing and shouting in their exuberance of joy, and in the feeling that they had come to the possession of a "larger liberty" than their fathers knew.

The Belgians love their King, and he is so far in advance of other rulers that he knows how gracefully to *yield a point* which he cannot hold against the demands of his active, intelligent and happy people. The most densely-populated of any Continental kingdom, Belgium appears to be the most advanced in the industrial arts, and to show better signs of prosperity. Its railroad system is a model—its agriculture almost English!

But I came here to visit Waterloo, and to-day have been on to that field. You are familiar with it as a visitor, I think; much more, however, with the field of Solferino, as I know.

Waterloo is now fought over again by "Sergeant Munday" daily; and yet it takes a strong effort of the imagination to fill up the field with the contending hosts of the 18th of June, 1815, notwithstanding the brilliant volubility of the "Sergeant" as a guide and describer. Solferino it was your fortune to behold, in all its terrible realities, on the 24th of June, 1859, with that degree of interest which one may be presumed to feel who is *present* when whole chapters in the history of nations are enacted and written up in a day.

The two battles were forty-four years apart. Waterloo was fought avowedly for the "peace of Europe," that is, the *quiet* of its *dynasties*. Solferino was fought for the "Independence of Italy." Great as have been the results of the first, still greater in my judgment are to be the results of the last. The former has given forty years of comparative repose to monarchy, divine right and hereditary power. The latter is to *enfranchise* Europe and teach the peoples thereof the great American lesson—that *they* are the *source* of all legitimate power and that government is instituted for *their benefit*.

It was no insignificant fact that France, whatever the incredulous may say of her present ruler, was found at Solferino fighting for an *idea*—the *independence* of the *nations* of Italy—against the *dynasties* which brood over and oppress them. And had the result at Solferino been different—yet, had *that idea* remained in the French people, deep, beyond the reach of cannon-balls and the reverses of war.

And *Europe*, warned by that spectacle, that *France* regarded the independence of nationalities as a *practicable* and *just* thing, and that the first military Power of the earth was ready to fight for it.

In this point of view is Solferino greater than Waterloo.

If we regard the two battles merely as an exhibi-

war [illegible] elected on this ground, even the number arrayed on both [illegible] Southern vote;—but who shall say that all its conceded great generalship, where the two first military geniuses of the century for the first and only time met—is dwarfed into a *skirmish* in the comparison. It was the immensity of the whole affair at Solferino, in which the largest and finest armies of the two greatest Powers met, led on by their Emperors in person, which caused the London *Times* on the occasion, to say that it was the great battle of the century, since the three days at Leipsic. This may disturb the traditional convictions of those who regard Waterloo as *the great battle*. But what are the figures? At least 400,000 men were in the two armies at Solferino. 140,000 men composed the two armies at Waterloo, until the Prussians (32,000) came up.

The lines of the opposing forces at Solferino were at least *twelve* miles in extent; at Waterloo, not exceeding *six* miles. Waterloo was fought in *nine* hours. Solferino in *fifteen* hours.

Measured by the *havoc* made in *killed, wounded* and *missing*, the foregoing proportions will probably be maintained on both fields. In the absence of *definite* returns enough is known to enable me to state that the *allied loss* at Solferino exceed the *whole number of British troops* (24,000) at Waterloo. But not to pursue the subject further, such are some of the stupendous proportions of the great battle of Solferino, with which you are familiar as an eye-witness, and such are some of the reflections which crowd upon the mind revolving the two historic events as I tread the field where France was humiliated, and the first NAPOLEON met his conqueror; where WELLINGTON added to his laurels, and England to her glory.

I am without news from home since date of 3d instant, have just come down that "exulting and abounding river" Rhine, stopping at Baden, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Mayence, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, and other points.

The Star Hotel at Bonn, where I staid over Sunday, is an excellent house, worth a trip across the Continent to get to for a day or two, and it *costs about the same!*

The Germans are good fellows. *Necessarily*, I was not much "in communication" with them, as my "parts of speech" were quite limited; but they were very kind and civil, and placed me on a "footing with the most favored nations."

The English abound on this line of travel, and one has no need to "*spraken ze Deutche*," unless to "air his vocabulary."

After *doing* Rome and Naples, and *breakfasting* on the *top of Vesuvius* with Gov. SEWARD, I regretted to part with him, or to make my journey shorter than his. But he was bound for the Pyramids, Syria and Constantinople, and took the steamer at Naples for Malta and Alexandria on the 6th instant, in good health and spirits.

Since that I have been faced right about, and if all goes well I hope to be with you in four weeks.

Excuse this desultory letter, and believe me truly yours, F.

POLITICS OF OHIO.

Ohio Elections—Their Interpretation and Influence—The Decline of Douglas—United States Senator—The Speakership—Position of the Southern Opposition—Prospects of Union, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, October, 1859.

You will know, long before this reaches you, that my statement of the probable results in Ohio have been confirmed to the letter, by the elections. In fact, to one as well acquainted as I am with the people and tendencies of Ohio, the labor of Democratic giants, whether little or great, to restore their party here, seemed labor in vain. Mr. DOUGLAS, and his *protégé*, Senator PUGH, might as well have exhibited their talents in the conversion of Massachusetts. As I stated before, the visit of DOUGLAS, if not successful, must be fatal. If he can neither carry a State in the Northwest, nor even diminish the majority against Democracy, what is his influence? And what is the value of Popular Sovereignty? His dogma was, intellectually, argumentatively considered, a mere fallacy; and the people of the West are not quite so stupid as not to see it. It was assuming too much to suppose that we are yet quite ready, like the ancient Romans, to mistake the name for the substance of things, and adopt any fiction of politics which demagogues may present. The meaning of the elections here is, in brief, the defeat of DOUGLAS and the triumph of Republicanism. There was great danger, at one time, that the Republicans might be partially deluded by the Douglas dogma. It assumed the most popular and seducing aspects; but it was firmly met, and, when once understood, easily subdued.

The popular majority in Ohio is not materially different from that of last year—being near 20,000. The majority in the Legislature is overwhelming. In the last the Republicans were indebted somewhat to the chapter of accidents which this year runs in their favor. They lost the great county of Hamilton by a very small majority, in consequence of a curious preference manifested by a small remnant of the American Party for Democratic rule instead of Republican success. The great body of the Americans now vote with the Republicans, and, unless I mistake the signs of the times, all who are worth conciliating will continue to do so, and no fusion will be attempted with the remainder.

The Republican majority in the Legislature leads at once to the conclusion that Mr. PUGH will be dismissed from his service in the Senate, and a sound Republican put in his place. For the Senatorship three persons have been named—Governor CHASE, Mr. CORWIN, and Mr. SCHENCK. The latter has but just renewed his acquaintance with politics, having been comparatively quiescent since his return from Brazil to which Empire he was, you recollect, our Ambassador. He has done good service in this campaign, and is a gentleman of marked abilities and high character and experience, having served in the Legislature, in Congress and diplomacy. It is not likely, however, he will be seriously brought forward. Some effort will probably be made for Mr. CORWIN, though I think not very persistently, unless Governor CHASE declines. The latter is, in fact, the present favorite of the Republican party, and if he desires it will, in all probability, be returned to the Senate. No man in public life has better justified the confidence of the people by his ability, his dignity, prudence and moderation, in the performance of duties entrusted to him. Some one of your readers may ask why I speak only of DOUGLAS and the Republicans? The truth is, BUCHANAN and the Administration have no party in Ohio. It would be mockery to set one up. The Democratic party rallied in the late election under DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty, with the idea that a popular name and leader would save them from the fate they have met. It did not, and I cannot see what new course they can adopt more likely to be successful; certainly, they cannot step on to the BUCHANAN platform without utter destruction.

Some interest here is excited in reference to the Speakership of the House—more especially as Mr. CORWIN has been named as one of the candidates. It is a very important position, and CORWIN has acted thoroughly and manfully with the Republicans; but whether they will not prefer another remains to be seen. It is not unlikely that they may present JOHN SHERMAN, one of the most consistent and unflinching men of that party. I have no doubt of the ability of the Republicans to organize the House, nor of their justice and liberality toward any section of the Opposition who may have acted with them. They will probably, however, act with a view to ultimate expediency. This may lead them to adopt CORWIN, or a Southern man, or SHERMAN, or any other man competent to the place. The Republicans, however, will organize the House, and they will do it with the consent of the Southern Opposition. On this point the remarkable article of the Richmond *Whig* is very significant. It has been attentively read here, and it cheers me to know that we are no longer misunderstood in the South. The *Whig* says the Southern Opposition should vote for a Black Republican, rather than for any Democrat. They are no longer to be deluded with the cry of Abolitionist, which you know is applied at the South to the Opposition, just as it is at the North to the Republicans. I can imagine with what distended eyes some of your New-York conservatives will read this. The skies falling, or the moon flying off, they could stand with some composure,—but what will they say when even even the South no longer denounces Black Republicans? I most sincerely congratulate them, however, on the fact that the Union is at last saved! In truth, there is a great and continuing controversy between free and slave labor, but that controversy involves no rights of the South, and bodes no injury. On the contrary, all the Northern Slave States will be immensely benefited by the progress and prdominance of free labor. The triumph of Freedom in Kansas makes Missouri a Free State. It is inevitable, sooner or later. In time, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia will follow, and all will be made more populous, more wealthy and happy, by the elevation of the white laborer and the removal of the blacks.

The printer, in the closing sentence of my last letter, made me say "it is impossible to unite" the elements of opposition, when I only *asked* if that union was impossible. I said it is the *problem*. This problem, however, has become more easy of solution since I wrote. The elements are crytalizing. We have united in Ohio substantially. The great mass of Republicans and Americans have united on the common ground of Freedom for the Territories and Reform of the National Administration. This is the only ground on which they can unite. The same has substantially taken place in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and all the Western States, and, as I read the signs, in Pennsylvania also. It is evident, therefore,

joor, *Vicredo, Askold, Plastoon, America, Oroodm* and *Japanese*, had been at Nicolaefsk during the Summer, but most of them had sailed for the coast of Japan before the *Lewis Perry* left the Amoor River. The *America, Japanese* and *Manchooria* were built for the Russian Government in the United States.

The *Manjoor* and *Japanese* were built in New-York and the other in Boston—were loaded with mechanical implements, machinery and general industrial materials, and other cargoes were expected from Europe. Regular communication is maintained across Siberia between the Amoor country and St. Petersburg, *viâ* the great lake Biskal. The Government loses sight of nothing that shall tend to strengthen their power on the confines of Asia, whence they intend in future times to extend their dominions over the Chinese frontier. This desire leads them to encourage the immigration of American mechanics, and to assist our countrymen when whenever practicable. Not only GOV. KOZAKEVITCH, but N. A. HITIOVO, Chief of the Civil Department, extends all aid to American enterprise. In the launching of the new steamer for the Amoor River, the Government assistance was tendered and gladly accepted. This steamer, called the *Gov. Kozakevitch*, is under the command of Capt. J. C. DEVRIES, formerly of San Francisco. Several other San Franciscans also occupy subordinate situations in Nicolaefsk.

We have intelligence of the loss of the American bark *Melita* in the Amoor River. The *Melita*, Capt. W. C. POLLEYS, left De Castries Bay, coast of Tartary, in charge of a Russian pilot, on the 21st June last, for Nicolaefsky. She came to anchor that night off the mouth of the Amoor River. Next morning she got under weigh and proceeded up the river; half an hour afterwards she touched slightly in fifteen feet of water. The first mate was sent to sound, and found deep water to the eastward. She started again, when the vessel the second time grounded very heavily, fore and aft. The pumps were sounded and the vessel found full of water. It was then found necessary to abandon her immediately to save the lives of the crew and passengers. Before leaving, the weather rigging was cut away to ease the hull. The vessel immediately sunk in fifteen feet of water. She was subsequently wrecked by the *Lewis Perry* and a Government vessel, who recovered about 10,000 roubles worth of cargo. The *Melita* was sold at auction as she lay, for 500 roubles. The vessel and cargo were fully insured in Boston.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Broderick Duel—Judge Terry held to Bail in $10,000—Political—Fires.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

Judge DAVID S. TERRY, at whose hands Senator BRODERICK received his death wound, was brought to this city on Friday night, and on Saturday gave bail to appear for trial. His bonds were fixed at $10,000—with B. WALKER BOURS, G. W. GRAHAM and MYERS F. TRUETT as sureties. The excitement in relation to the death of Mr. BRODERICK has quite subsided, and Mr. TERRY'S friends, apparently, have no hesitation in trusting him here for trial. If he could be convicted and punished for his violation of the law against duelling, the fact would doubtless put a quietus upon the code in this State; but it is much to be feared that public sentiment will not be found sufficiently forcible to secure so desirable a result. The prosecution, however, will be conducted with much energy and care.

Judge TERRY was arrested at his ranch in San Joaquim County, 25 miles from Stockton, on the 17th inst., by Officers LEES and ELLIS, of this city, who were sent for that purpose by the Chief of Police, in whose hands a warrant had been placed by the District Attorney, issued by Judge BLAKE. The warrant was sworn out by P. W. SHEPHEARD.

The movement for the erection of a monument to the deceased Senator is progressing favorably.

Some of the Republicans of California indulge the hope that Messrs. SCOTT and BURCH, who were recently elected to Congress from this State, will be excluded from seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated that Mr. DUDLEY, who was voted for with Mr. MCKIBBIN last year, will proceed to Washington, in order to oppose the admission. The ground taken is, that the California Legislature has neglected to district the State, as required by the law of Congress, or to comply with the Constitution, which says that Representatives shall be chosen every two years. The law has never been enforced, though several States for some years refused to be governed by it, and elected by general ticket, as California does still, and their delegates have never been rejected. Mr. DUDLEY asks that BURCH and SCOTT be sent back, in order that, by a regular election by districts, the law may be complied with. The opposition majority in the House will be about forty votes, as we estimate it here; but, for one, I have no idea that DUDLEY'S movement will prevail. SCOTT and BURCH, whatever their political sentiments, have been elected by an overwhelming popular vote, and, undoubtedly, fairly represent the State. They will get their seats and retain them without difficulty.

The Southern Counties of California have voted by a large majority in favor of the separation of said counties from the rest of the State, and their organization into a Territory. No substantial good is to be accomplished by this unnecessary scheme, and it is to be hoped that Congress will never lend it an hour's countenance.

A fire broke out at Diamond Springs on the 23d, which made a considerable hole in the town, although none of the losses are very heavy. N. Young, dwelling, $1,000; F. C. Coffman, carpenter-shop and dwelling, $1,000; Thomas Fotheringham, hardware store, $3,000; M. Schwin, grocery and bakery, $5,000; Thomas Davidson, saloon and dwelling, $3,000; A. Gillman, building, $1,000; James Oliver, barber-shop and dwelling, $1,000; Nathan Rhin, two unoccupied houses, $3,000; W. S. Day, grocery, $1,000; Frank Shingleberger, boot-store and dwelling, $1,500; D. Colin, dwelling, $500; J. J. McHalton, damage, $500; P. McCoy, saloon, $1,000; G. D. Fryer, saloon, $2,000; Bryant & Brothers, livery stable, $5,000; Mrs. Turner, Antelope Restaurant, $1,000; G. W. Turner, building, $1,000; John O'Leary, grocery and dwelling, $1,000; L. Van Gristerfield, barber shop and dwelling, $1,000; Henry Vierg, grocery and dwelling, $4,000; A. Levy, building, $2,000; M. Borland, meat market, $2,000; John Schneider, grocery and dwelling, $3,000; Conrad Heinz, Washington Hotel, $5,000; Eureka canal workshop, $1,000.

Earthquakes are as common with us here of late as almost any other commodity. On Saturday morning, a little before 6 o'clock, we experienced a shock severe enough to wake everybody up, but doing no other damage.

The *Mercantile Gazette*, of to-day, has the following in reference to a probable decrease in the yield of gold.

"Believing it to be the prevailing opinion that the product of gold the present year will fall short of that of the last, we have been at the pains to obtain information as to the fact, or otherwise, of the reputed falling off. We regret, however, that in this undertaking we have not been very successful, the statistics of the Mint being the only positive data that we have found available. At present the private assay business is so divided, and in so many hands, not alone in this city, but to some extent in the interior, that we have found it impossible to form any positive conclusion as to the quantity of gold dust passing into bars through such a medium. Were the Express companies the sole carriers of treasure, a near approximation might be obtained from an inspection of their records; but no inconsiderable quantity of gold reaches this city, both in the form of dust and bars, through private hands. Under such circumstances, general conclusions can only be drawn from the expressed opinions of those who, for the last two years, have been large recipients of treasure; and we may remark that the opinions of such persons uniformly tend to the conclusion that *a very material falling off will be realized the present year*—that is to say, in the quantity reaching this city."

FROM THE AMOOR RIVER.

American Enterprise in Russian Asia.

The overland mail informs us of the arrival of the schooner *Lewis Perry* at San Francisco from Nicolaefsk, on the Amoor river, *viâ* Petropaulouski. The *Perry* left the Amoor river Aug. 12, and Petropaalouski Aug. 12.

The Russian Government was preparing for the construction of a large fortress below the settlement of Nicolaefsk, for which frequent supplies of ammunition and material of all kinds were arriving. A portion of the armament was to be thirty-six guns with which the Russian fleet escaped from Petropaulouski during the Crimean war. The attention of the Government for the last year has been earnestly directed towards increasing the military and naval importance of this key to the Eastern entrance to their Asiatic possessions, and also to encourage the commercial enterprises which have centered there.

Nicolaefsk is situated on the northern bank of the Amoor, and contains some 3,000 inhabitants, including soldiers, Government officers, convicts and foreigners. At this town the Government has erected a large machine-shop and foundry, the works for which of every kind were made at Philadelphia, at a cost of over $300,000; and there are now over five hundred tons of American-made machinery landed and under cover, awaiting the construction of the buildings, on which great numbers of Russian laborers are employed. The greatest favor is shown to Americans, whose enterprises are encouraged, and who fill every position in the place requiring mechanical skill—such as machinists, engineers, &c.

Among the residents there, representing leading commercial houses in the United States, are Mr. F. A. HALL, Jr., of the well-known house of HENRY A. PIERCE, in Boston; Mr. A. G. O. CHASE, the agent of Mr. BOARDMAN, of India Wharf, Boston; Mr. BURLING and others.

The entire Government works, engineering, construction of buildings, machinery, vessels, &c., &c., is under the supervision of Mr. JOHN H. BARR, formerly an engineer in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this City. Mr. BARR having resided in Russia three years in an official position, has become to wear the Imperial militiary uniform, and is vested with the full dignities and honors belonging to his station.

Mr. BARR has the warm friendship and intimacy of his Excellency Gov. KOZAKEVITCH, who has supreme command over Eastern Siberia. The Governor, however, extends his friendship to all Americans, as far as possible, whatever enterprise they may have in hand.

A small, light-draught steamer, named after the Governor, has recently been launched at Nicolaefsk by a company of American adventurers who have secured the privilege of navigating the Amoor River. Her draught of water is such as to permit her easily reaching a point two thousand miles above Nicolaefsk. Her owners, together with the mercantile houses already mentioned as located there, look forward to eventually supplying all Siberia with such imported goods as may be required from America.

The American Consul, Mr. H. G. O. CHASE, was at Nicolaefsk, having lately arrived there from De Castrie's Bay, in the Gulf of Tartary, in the bark *Behring*. The bark having been consigned to him from Boston, he had visited her at the bay, and gone up the river in her. She was loaded with a Boston assorted cargo. The *Behring* was to unload, and proceed with dispatch to San Francisco.

The loss of the American bark *Melita*, in the Amoor River, has already been recorded in our columns. The crew were taken in charge by the Government—clothed and furnished with comfortable lodgings. They will arrive here in the *Behring*. The Rev. Mr. COLLINS, who was on board the *Melita, en route* from Honolulu to Jeddo, was kindly received by the Governor in person, and forwarded in the Russian steamer *Plastoon* to Japan. Mr. COLLINS arrived in Hakodadi July 10, and sailed Aug. 5 in the Russian steamer for Jeddo.

Our informant states that, last Fall, an American whale ship was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea, on such an inhospitable and secluded coast that there seemed no likelihood of their being saved from perishing with hunger and cold. By means of the natives, information reached Nicolaefsk, when the Governor immediately dispatched assistance, had the shipwrecked people brought to Nickolaefsk, where they were comfortably housed and fed during the Winter, and in the following Spring sent away in an American whaleship. These instances of kindness are not unfrequent, and illustrate the cordial feelings of the Russians towards their American visitors.

A Russian fleet, consisting of the steamers *Man-*

CHINA.

Kidnapping Coolies—Excitement at Shanghai.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

For the past week, one or two of our largest and most respectable French houses has been engaged in a most disreputable traffic, viz: *Kidnapping Chinese coolies*. The French ship *Gertrude*, four hundred and sixty-three tons, Capt. LE BALLE, has been lying in our Shanghai River for three months, endeavoring to collect a cargo of coolies to take to the "Mauritius." They had succeeded in getting a considerable number on board, but the Chinese Mandarins and coolies on shore, who are now well acquainted with the manner in which this traffic is carried on, refused to allow any more to be engaged or shipped.

In order to procure the complement, and to dispatch the ship, squads of four or five of the sailors were sent round the settlement, and into the old city, to take coolies wherever they could find them. Several boat loads were thus secured and sent to the *Gertrude* in the night, the coolies having their "Celestial tails" cut close, so as to disfigure them.

On the afternoon of Friday, July 29, a band of four of these French sailors were taking off a Chinaman from the back part of the settlement called "Marlon," when they were set upon by hundreds of infuriated coolies, with bamboos, brickbats, &c. One of the sailors was killed on the spot, his head being literally smashed to pieces with a large stone. The other Frenchmen were obliged to flee for their lives, and, as it was, they received considerable bruising. In the midst of the affray, two English gentlemen, Mr. H. N. LAY, and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON, of Trinity Church, came up, and they too were soon set upon by the infuriated mob. Mr. LAY, being an interpreter in the Custom-house, and speaking the Chinese language well, endeavored to quiet them, but received three stabs in the left breast and abdomen, nearly killing him on the spot. The Rev. Mr. HOBSON received severe wounds on the head from stones and bamboos, and was obliged to flee. Mr. LAY was rescued soon after by two policemen, and conveyed to his house, where he now lies in a very critical condition, and no persons but attendants are allowed to see him.

This seems to have been the commencement of the revolt. Soon after this, another European, name not known, was killed near the race-course, and his body taken to the police-station.

The whole Chinese population seem to have been almost crazy from excitement, and thousands of them rushed out of the city gates with gongs and bamboos into the settlement along the Yang-king-pang Creek. Such shrieking and yelling we have not heard before for five years, when the revolution took place here between the Rebels and Imperialists. Orders were immediately sent by Mr. MEADOWS, English Consul on board the English guardship *Highflyer*, and by the French Consul on board the frigate *Du Chayla*, for detachments of armed marines to be sent on shore for the protection of the foreign settlement. Sixty English marines, with four brass howitzers, were stationed at the lower end of the "Bund" by the Son Chou Creek, and forty French marines with field pieces guarded the French terminus of the Bund which runs directly up to the gates of the "old city." The alarm became general on hearing cannon and muskets clattering along our previously peaceful Bund, and citizens turned out from all quarters, armed with rifles, double guns, pistols, cutlasses, &c. The *citizen soldiery* must have mustered about one hundred and twenty. Many of the residents having wives and families sent them on board the ships in the harbor for safety during the night.

We fully expected on Saturday night to have an attack from the Chinese, as they had laid their plans, and were coming out of the city at 12 o'clock to take possession of the French settlement and burn it to the ground.

Your correspondent was armed with Colt's revolver, bowie knife and cutlas, and took his station among the citizen soldiery. We were determined to maintain the safety of the settlement to the very last moment.

The Chinese junks, up the river about one-half mile, began firing blank cartridges, which added to the excitement, and the Chinese inside the walls lit their signal-lights, and beat their gongs furiously. A person cannot realize the noise and confusion which five thousand of these infuriated demons will make when thoroughly roused up.

The French troops loaded their muskets with ball cartridges, and the field pieces with grape shot and cannister, and pointed them directly towards the large gate where the Chinese would have to break out. This state of things continued until after 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the Chinese began to quiet down a little, probably concluding that the reception they would meet with would be rather too warm.

The writer continued on guard until after 2 o'clock, and then with many others retired, leaving the defence to the troops stationed at either end of the Bund. The Chinese kept up their yellings at intervals during the whole night, and junks were continually firing, but fortunately no attack was made.

During the excitement all the "Sampans" or small China boats went up the river in a body to the fleet of junks for protection. There were probably over two hundred of them, and the junk men, thinking that it was a plan laid by the "barbarians" to attack them, commenced firing into the "Sampans," and before they had found out their mistake, had killed several of their own countrymen. It is rumored that four Frenchmen were murdered near the walls yesterday afternoon; one of the bodies was brought down to the police station about 5 o'clock.

The Chinese of the Canton districts residing here, are very much opposed to foreigners, and want to drive them all out of the country. It is very certain that the Chinese are very much elated at the results of the Pei-ho expedition, and they consider they have gained an important victory. This has tended in a very great measure to create the present disturbance. It is said they have been waiting for some time for a pretext to cause an outbreak, and the present case of kidnapping coolies has given them the opportunity.

Several Chinese servants and boys are missing from the foreign houses, and they have been probably taken on board ship. The English Vice-Consul had his China boy taken by these French sailors and put into a bag, tied up, and sent on board the *Gertrude*. One boy, belonging to a friend of the writer, had his teeth knocked out, and another had a bayonet run through his cheek by some of the sailors, merely for *amusement!*

It certainly is a very unfortunate affair, and happens at a bad time, just after the Pei-ho defeat, and before additional forces have been sent out from England to revenge the loss. It is lucky that this did not take place three or four weeks ago, when we had but one small man-of-war in port, the fleet being up the Pei-ho.

Yesterday forenoon United States Consul SMITH sent down to Capt. NICHOLSON, of the *Mississippi*, at Woosung, for a detachment of marines, and in the afternoon a squad was sent up and posted on the American side to protect our property. Our Commodores say that the Chinese, a good part of them, wish to drive us off, and no doubt they would like to have the opportunity, where they *knew* they were certain of success, but they are too cowardly to come out openly in the day time.

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Delta*, Oct. 13, says: "A murder which, from the circumstances already known about it, appears to have been one of the most cold-blooded, deliberate and black-hearted that has ever been committed in New-Orleans, was perpetrated before 1 o'clock this morning, in a one-story frame house at the corner of St. Louis and Derbigny streets. The place was occupied by Corporal JOHN GROS, a policeman of the Second District, and his mistress, a woman named PALMYRE ELIZABETH FLEYTAS. The woman was found murdered in her bed this morning, by her mother, who resided a short distance from her daughter, and who went there to see her. There is no doubt entertained about the deed having been perpetrated by GROS. GROS and PALM

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The *Churchman* of this week deplores, at great length, the refusal of the House of Bishops to reinstate Bishop ONDERDONK. It says:

"It is our opinion that if the sessions of the House of Bishops had been conducted openly in the face of all men, Bishop ONDERDONK would not occupy his present humiliating position before the Church. No good and sufficient reason can be given for these secret sessions. We have yet to learn that they have a solitary defender in civil or religious life, outside of their own body. And has it not frequently occurred to the Bishops themselves, that secret sessions of Ecclesiastical bodies convened for legislative purposes, but especially when resolvable at pleasure into Courts for the trial of offences, are liable to untold abuse, dangerous alike to the characters of institutions and individuals, and altogether unsuited to the free and enlightened Government of the United States?

Humiliating and painful to the last degree is it, as well to the Diocese of New-York as to the American mind, to be waiting in hourly anxiety to know the result of a *secret* deliberation involving the civil rights and official life of a Bishop, once the most powerful on the American Bench, and also the rights and privileges of the largest and most influential Diocese, with which he stands connected, though powerless by reason of his suspension.

If nothing else will bring the House of Bishops to abandon this anti-Republican and destructive policy of discussing, deliberating and legislating in *secret*, concerning individual rights and privileges with which we are all more or less concerned, we trust that the same public opinion which they so strongly profess to repudiate, but which they so religiously observe and respect, will force them into a right judgment, by *demanding* admission to their deliberations."

A correspondent of the *Express* furnishes the following in regard to the action of the House of Bishops:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

The restoration of the Bishop of New-York remains yet undecided. A motion (hostile) to postpone the whole subject indefinitely was lost by a vote of three to one. A motion for simple restoration, unrestricted and unconditional, was defeated by a vote of 28 to 8, the Provisional Bishop of New-York requesting to be excused from voting. A motion was made by the Bishop of South Carolina, that the memorial of Bishop ONDERDONK could not be entertained without the previous resignation of his jurisdiction. Before the question was taken on this, a substitute was offered by the Bishop of Illinois, by which Bishop ONDERDONK would be restored to office, and to the exercise of all the functions of the sacred ministry; but *not* restored to the *exercise of his jurisdiction*. This would leave it in the power of the House to restore him to the exercise of jurisdiction also, at any future time, should they find it advisable. The New-York delegation have unanimously accepted of this, as the best that can be done at present, and there is a strong probability that it will pass.

The Illinois case (the non-residence of Bishop WHITEHOUSE,) is decided, so far as the present occasion can decide it. The House of Bishops, after hearing (in Committee) both the Bishop of that diocese and the Illinois delegation in the Lower House, have *unanimously* "advised and requested" the Bishop of Illinois to remove his family to Illinois, "*as soon as may be.*"

OCT. 19.—Bishop WHITEHOUSE'S proposition in regard to Bishop ONDERDONK is lost; *twenty* voting against it, and the voting not yet done.

LAW REPORTS.

A VICTIM OF THE PANAMA RIOTS.

Suit against an Express Company.

John Harding vs. *Danforth N. Barney.*—This was an action against the defendant as the President of the "California Express Co.," or Wells, Fargo & Co., to recover $3,300, alleged to have been paid to their agents in San Francisco, California, for a draft of the Company, payable in Boston; to the order of the plaintiff. The action came on for trial before Justice SUTHERLAND, in the Superior Court. The complaint sets forth that the draft was purchased by the plaintiff at San Francisco, in March, 1856, and that it was lost on the voyage to Boston, that upon the arrival of the plaintiff in Boston, he proceeded to the office of the Company in that city, and offered them ample indemnity against any subsequent demand on the lost draft, and requested the payment of the sum for which it was obtained.

The defendant, on behalf of the Company, denied in his answer any knowledge of the draft, or of its having been given, and denied that such a draft was ever issued by the Company.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand and testified that on his way home he wore his money and the draft in question in a belt about his waist; that he stopped at Panama on his return, and was there at the time of the great riot, which will probably be well remembered; that about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 16th of April, of the year 1856, he left the American Hotel, where he had been stopping, to leave for home; that shortly after he quit the house a disturbance and firing of guns and pistols occurred, and he fled into the woods; that while there he was robbed of his belt, (which was torn from his body with his shirt,) of his gold watch, and of a large ring on his finger. That he had to submit, as it would have been fatal to resist.

One Sharp, a traveling companion and room-mate of the plaintiff on his voyage home, was put upon the stand and testified as to the plaintiff's having had such drafts on the way, and also, concerning the riot. Case still on.

J. T. Williams for plaintiff. Fullerton and Dunning for defendants.

United States District Court, Oct. 19—Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *One trunk containing watches, jewelry, &c.*—The jury in this case brought in their verdict this morning, finding in favor of the claimants, as far as the money was concerned, but in favor of the United States as to the watches and jewelry. The claimants being under indictment for smuggling the articles, bench warrants were issued against them on the rendition of the verdict. One of the claimants, Mr. ROSA, was arrested—the other not.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight: for the claimants, Mr. Ashmead, Judge Beebe and Mr. Phillips.

The United States vs. *One case marked F. J. E., containing optical instruments.*—This is an action to forfeit this invoice, valued at about 5,000 francs, in consequence of their being among them one case of ten photographs for stereoscopes, which are claimed to be within the prohibition of the statute against the importation of indecent and obscene pictures.

The evidence in the case was not far different from that given in the former similar case, the Court excluding all evidence as to the order given by the importer not to send any figures that were improper, and confining the evidence to the character of the pictures themselves.

The jury found a verdict for the Government, thus forfeiting the whole invoice, unless, on application, the forfeiture is remitted.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight; for the claimant, Mr. Miller.

OCT. 20.—Antonio Grillo was convicted this morning of passing counterfeit half dollars, whereupon he took leg ball from the Marshal's Office, without waiting to hear any remarks from the Court.

Suit for Rent of a Westchester Farm.

SAD FATE OF A DURHAM COW.

Courtlandt Palmer vs. *William J. Lymes.*—This was an action tried before Justice Gould, in the Circuit of the Supreme Court, to recover of the defendant the sum of $1,305, alleged to be due for rent of a farm and the letting of a blooded cow, in Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County. The complaint alleges that the defendant rented the farm of fifteen acres of the plaintiff for the term of two years, from the 15th of April, 1859, at the annual rent of $1,200. The rent was to be paid quarterly. The defence was that the farm was rented as comprising certain springs and runs, by which it was supplied by water, which, after entering upon the premises the plaintiff cut off the supply of water from those sources, and thereby greatly injured and reduced the value of the premises; also, that the plaintiff subsequently entered upon the farm and blasted rocks, carried away hot-house plants, and did divers other acts not in accordance with the terms of the lease, and greatly to the disadvantage of the defendant, and injurious to the premises. The answer denied, first, that the "Durham cow" was let to him except with the premises, and set up in addition to that, by way of a "further defence," that the cow *died*; and the testimony showed further, that if she had not died when she did she would not have "lived long," as she died of old age, disease, natural causes, &c.; that her "liver, or lungs, or something else," was gone. Altogether, it was a formidable defence.

The plaintiff put in a reply denying the allegations set up in the answer, and reasserting the averments of the complaint. The case is still on.

Tracy, Wait & Olmstead for plaintiff; G. R. Hart for defendant.

Liabilities of Consignees.

Post vs. *Miels.*—This was an action brought to recover from defendants, who are commission merchants in this City, the value of an alleged balance of poultry, consigned to them by Anderson & Tracy, of Columbus, Ohio, for which the defendants had not accounted. The case was tried in the Marine Court. The evidence showed that 990 pounds had been shipped from the West, but the defendants claimed that they had only received 631 pounds. Their sales-book contained accounts of sales of but 631 pounds out of this consignment. Justice MAYNARD held that this negative proof could not avail against the plaintiffs proof of the weight and good condition of the consignment when it left Columbus; and that, although the defendants were Andrews & Tracy's agents, they were bound to account.

Wm. T. Van Riper for plaintiff; D. E. Wheeler for defendants.

The Case Against the Police Commissioners —New Trial.

Peter Hoffman vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of the 15th, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $300. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for the Commissioners now moved for a new trial, before Judge Hilton, of the Common Pleas, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. After a long argument, for the motion, and by Mr. Spencer in opposition, the Court granted the motion.

Her Majesty's Money at Large.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker and John Boker.*—This was an action tried before Justice ROOSEVELT, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, by the plaintiff, to recover £900 of the defendants, alleged to have been deposited with them and belonging to the plaintiff. It appears that about two years ago the plaintiff came to this City having the money in his possession, and that afterwards one Levins obtained it, and then had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of having stolen it in England. The plaintiff also had Levins arrested, on a charge of having stolen it from him. Many examinations took place in regard to it before various magistrates of the City, and upon sending to England, it was ascertained that the plaintiff came properly into possession of the money, and he was discharged. Meantime Levins placed the money in the hands of one Cohen, to be deposited with some one to his credit. Cohen, it is alleged, deposited it with the defendants. The defence was that the money was placed to Cohen's account, and the defendants deny any knowledge of the plaintiff Steinhardt.

The trial of the cause was commenced on Wednesday, and continued all day yesterday. It will probably occupy all of Monday.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue for plaintiff: Mr. B. Hoxie for defendant.

General Sessions.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR SHOOTING A POLICEMAN—A MAN SHOT BY HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

The Court of General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD presiding, had some weighty business before it yesterday, and with the disposition of which it was occupied until rather a late hour. The first trial was that of Thomas Kelly, aged 28 years only, who has already been three times in the State Prison, the last time for six years and six months. He is known as one of the most desperate characters in the City. His crimes have been burglary, accompanied in the last and preceding instances with felonious assaults on the Police officers, who have attempted to arrest him. On Nov. 22d, 1858, —the date of his fourth offence—David C. Davis, a patrolman of the Seventeenth Precinct, was passing through Eldridge-street, at 2 A. M., when he noticed a man in the rear yard of the premises No. 126. This man on observing the policeman disappeared in a suspicious manner, and was followed by the officer, who found him in an outhouse. As he refused to come out the officer drew his club, when, immediately, the man fired the contents of a pistol at him, the ball whizzing close to his ear and lodging in a fence. The policeman then struck at the fellow with his club, when another pistol was fired at him by a man whom he did not see, and that ball also missing its aim, the two men rushed upon him and beat him violently on the head with their pistols. He ran into the street and gave the alarm-rap for assistance. When another officer had arrived the men had made their escape. Upon the premises being examined it was found that a burglary had been committed, and goods packed up ready for removal. This latter stood until September last—the men not being captured—when a woman named Mary Anne Gordon, having quarrelled with her husband, John Gordon, went to the authorities and denounced him as one of the men engaged in the burglary and attack; stating, moreover, that Thomas Kelly was his associate on that occasion. On her statement Kelly and Gordon were arrested, indicted and arraigned. Kelly demanded a separate trial, and with the assistance of Mr. Ashmead as his counsel, went yesterday before a jury. The evidence was entirely against him, and after a charge by the Recorder, for the fairness of which he was complimented both by the prisoner's counsel and the prisoner himself, the jury, after but a brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of the offence as charged, to wit: "Assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill." Kelly was called to the bar and asked the usual question, what he had to say why judgment should not be passed upon him. He protested his innocence and threatened to commit suicide if he was sent to the State Prison. The Recorder addressing him, said: "I deem it my duty, under the circumstances of this case, to impose a very severe sentence upon you. I am led to do this in consequence, not only of the grave charge of which you have been convicted, but also from the fact that you have heretofore been in the State Prison for burglary, and for an offence similar to the present one. You were engaged in the night in question, in the commission of another burglary, and when detected you fired two pistol-shots at the officer, with intent to kill him. My experience on the Bench has convinced me that when a person intends to commit a burglary, and has about him a loaded pistol, he intends, if he finds it necessary for his escape, to commit murder. You undoubtedly would have done so, had either of your pistol-shots taken effect. There are four indictments now in this Court against you for burglary, ready to be tried, and on which I think you would be found guilty. My duty to the public compels me, by a very severe sentence, to protect their lives and property. It is useless to attempt to do so by a light sentence, or a mistaken idea of sympathy in the hope of reformation. It is absolutely necessary to check the constantly increasing burglaries now taking place in our midst. I have, therefore, determined to send you to the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of *twenty years.*" Kelly, who had constantly interrupted the Recorder, during the above address, exclaimed, as soon as he had heard his sentence, "Oh, my God! well it will be all the same as if it were three years or one year," repeating his intention to commit suicide. When he was taken away, a large crowd of burglars and thieves who had watched the trial with great interest, left the Court-room and followed him to the Tombs.

Edward Allen, a young man of respectable appearance, was next tried for firing the contents of a pistol at Richard Dixon, on July 31, with intent to kill him. Dixon was wounded, but not dangerously, in the neck. The affair had its origin in the complainant objecting to the defendant living with his (Dixon's) wife. Dixon had just come home from sea, and found that his wife had been for some months living with Allen. He went to the house and took her away to her mother. On the next day he met her walking with Allen. Not unreasonably incensed, a disturbance took place, during which, according to such of the witnesses for the defence who were examined yesterday, Dixon went into a grocery store and assaulted Allen with weights and bottles, throwing them at him, and one of the weights striking him on the head, so irritating him that he drew the pistol and fired. It was also claimed by the defence that the pistol was not loaded with ball, but only with wadding. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned, but will be resumed this morning.

The Schiedam Schnapps Case—The Injunction Granted.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emil Goulard.*—This, it will be remembered, was an application in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using any imitation of the trade-marks employed by the plaintiff in the sale of his well-known "Schiedam Schnapps." The proceedings upon the argument were fully reported in the TIMES a few days since.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision, granting the injunction prayed by the plaintiff. His opinion reviews at length the authorities on the law of trade-marks, and sustains the claim of the plaintiff to the exclusive use of the trade-mark claimed.

The "Cocoine" Case Again.

Joseph Burnett vs. *Edward Phalon et al.*—In this case it will be remembered that the plaintiff some time since obtained an injunction forbidding the defendant from using any imitation of the word "Cocoine," the plaintiff's trade-mark, applied to a hair-oil sold by him. The defendant now claims to have discovered new evidence that the name in question was in use for such preparations prior to its adoption by the plaintiff. On this ground he moves for a new trial. The motion was argued to-day before Chief-Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court.

Mortgage by the First Freewill Baptist Church.

Application of the First Freewill Baptist Church.—Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court has made an order authorizing the First Freewill Baptist Church of this City to mortgage their real property to the Security Fire Insurance Company as security for a loan of $16,000. The Church desire this loan to enable them to complete their building.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution.

John Byer vs. *Adolph Beer.*—This case was fully reported in the TIMES, of the 18th, since which time it has been occupying the attention of Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas. Verdict for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—SUTHERLAND, J.

Amos Willet, &c., vs. *John A. Vandenburgh.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty for the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

Thomas Lenton vs. *Elizabeth Lenton.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Margaret Gilmer* vs. *William B. Gilmer.*—Motion denied.

Cornelius Savage et al. vs. *Henry Sherman et al.*—Memorandum for counsel.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 253, 257 138, 286, 203, 297, 299, 308, 309, 119, 120, 146, 54, 55, 56, 57, 312, 312½, 332, 334, 166, 273, 126, 127, 158, 180, 181, 84, 262, 223, 292, 202, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 73, 163, 167¾, 342.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1991, 3011, 4454½, 3014, 4765, 5378, 5417, 5369, 5422, 5827, 5350, 5285, 5441, 5115, 5444, 3446, 5369, 5439, 4921½, 5485, 5782, 5154, 5187, 5244, 4439, 5430, 5235, 5235¾, 5754, 5892½, 5894. *Part II.*—Nos. 2300, 2216, 2384, 1262, 2348, 2352, 2410, 2440, 1188, 1914, 2428, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2481, 2490, 2492.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 470, 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 221, 431, 100, 555, 558, 562, 566, 76, 487, 514, 392.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—No Calendar. *Part II.*—No. 142.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 145 bbls. Ashes, 45,179 bbls. Flour, 719 bbls. Corn Meal, 21,203 bushels Wheat, 3,420 bushels Corn, 2,467 bushels Rye, 42,892 bushels Barley, 10,185 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Malt, 199 pkgs. Provisions, 214 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 37 bbls. Pots at $5 25 and small lots of Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots, including 40 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@13½c., and 350 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at a shade firmer prices. The sales comprise 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Of the sales, 1,750 bales were *in transitu* at full rates.

DRY GOODS—Trade lacks vigor. Jobbers continue to purchase only as they are really obliged to do so, or when they can secure decided bargains. The inquiry from country buyers is unsatisfactory, especially to importers, who have heavier supplies on their hands than they generally evince a disposition to carry over. Yet choice productions, which buyers actually want, are quoted quite firm in price. This is particularly the case with staple Cottons of domestic manufacture. Muslin de Laines continue in favor, and clothiers and others are making some arrangements for supplies of goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Of imported fabrics, Woolens attract most attention. Silks and Ribbons are not active, and only the choicest styles are meeting with anything like a favorable market, either in the regular way or through the auction rooms. The public sales, to-day, were pretty well attended, but were not very successful.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled to-day for State and Western Flour. At the opening of 'Change, holders claimed an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. on low and medium brands, especially of State,—and, as the demand was animated, the improvement was partially established. The very heavy arrivals and the extreme firmness of holders subsequently had the effect of lessening the eagerness to purchase, and at the close there was less buoyancy apparent. Sales have been reported of 23,685 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 65@$4 75, chiefly at $4 70; extra State at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 70@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 90@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 60	@$4 35
Superfine State	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra State	4 80	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand, and is very stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales, to-day, 240 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and prices have been sustained. We have heard of sales of 33,500 bushels, including fair to prime white Michigan at $1 35@$1 41; very good red Western at $1 27½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club (so called, in part to arrive,) at $1 05; No. 1 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 05; and fair to good white Kentucky at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, and prices of large lots are altogether nominal. Small sales have been reported, including yellow Jersey and Northern at 91c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand and is steady. Sales: 3,000 bushels, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in active request at uniform prices. Sales: 8,000 bushels good Canada West, at 82½c.; 4,500 bushels Canada East, at 76c.@78c., chiefly at 78c.; and 15,300 bushels State, at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are a shade dearer, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State, at 42c.@44c.; Jersey at 38c.@41c.; and Southern at 36c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 850 bales North River at former rates.

IRON—Has been quiet, to-day, at old figures.

HONEY—Sales to-day 45 tcs. Cuba, on private terms.

LUMBER—Has been in demand, and prices have been sustained. In Albany, business has been quite active at generally full rates. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The stock of hemlock boards, joist and wall strips is limited, and 1¼ inch clear pine is scarce; but of other descriptions the stock is large and the assortment good. The stock of black walnut is very small, though other descriptions of hard woods are in good supply. Owing to breaks in the Canal the receipts have been quite light, but as the Erie is now in navigable order, the supply will speedily be increased. An active shipping business has been carried on during the week, and a large amount of lumber taken out of market. Vessels have been taken up freely on arrival at an advance of 12½c.@25c. ₱ M. to the Eastern States. There is a large amount of property awaiting shipment, and vessels are in active request. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 15, in the years named, were as follows:"

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	176,169,900	28,760	21,716	132,290,883
1851	210,965,826	28,470	108,000	91,741,790
1852	258,897,902	26,041	227,336	84,439,605
1853	322,549,949	25,474	18,229	87,387,718
1854	262,386,051	18,366	22,773	106,462,223
1855	195,696,289	47,542	8,131	108,772,225
1856	176,501,793	29,378	11,480	83,306,226
1857	195,064,602	49,779	105,784	142,750,631
1858	214,003,450	27,411	104,664	112,935,946
1859	233,011,762	41,861	66,931	103,071,503

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms; 350 hhds., 20 tcs., and 36 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 9c.@9½c.; also, by auction, 80 hhds. inferior Porto Rico at 24c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $15 35@$15 37½ for Mess, and $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in moderate request; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at former rates; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, sales having been reported of only 350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c., with 90 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were 50 bales Cotton, (by steamer,) at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 500 boxes Cheese, (by steamer,) at 40s.; and 100 tcs. Beef, (by steamer, at 4s. 6d. For London, there were engaged 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and, by Hamburg steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Bremen, 50 tcs. of Lard, at ¾c. ₱ lb. The Flour engagements for Glasgow, reported in our last, should have read 1,500 bbls., not 15,000 bbls. as misprinted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; is fully competent, is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, and a splendid washer and ironer. No objection to any situation; wages moderate; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent waitress in a private family; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TRUSTworthy and well recommended German girls, in City or country; one as general housemaid; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; they are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE CAPAble servant, with the highest references, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as regular laundress; is very neat and thorough in her duties and is a most superior washer and ironer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; best of City reference if required; wishes a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands the entire charge of a kitchen; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both girls can come well recommended. Call at No. 16 Monroe-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY woman, a situation as professed cook; understands soups, meats, made-up dishes of all kinds, pastries, jellies, desserts, breakfast bread, boning of fowls, &c.; best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant girls, (two of them sisters:) one as first-class cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid, and the third as waitress. Best of City reference from their last employers, where they lived seven years. Apply for two days, at No. 415 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young English lady, a situation in City or country as nursery governess; is competent to teach both French and English; has the best of references. Apply or call at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs. Salary moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objections to a first-class hotel or boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble English girl, as chambermaid, nurse, or to do sewing; also, by a first-class Irish girl, to do up-stairs work and fine washing; has six years' reference. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and to assist with the care of children and sew; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress; is willing to do chamberwork; best of reference from her last place, where she has lived three years and six months. Call at No. 104 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to take care of children; willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City references given. Apply at 266 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse or light chamberwork, or as nurse and wash for the baby. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., two pairs of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit dresses; no objection to do chamberwork. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 Spring-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a hotel or large boarding house, or a first-class restaurant or private family; understands all kinds of meats, pastries in all its branches, and is willing and obliging. Can produce the best City references. Call at No. No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding and all kinds of side-dishes; also, creams, jellies, oranges, ices and chariots. Best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 529 6th-av., in the store, near 31st st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a few days' disengaged, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with washing; advertiser is a first-rate sewer; would like to attend to grown-up children; has good City reference. Call, or address by note, for two days, at No. 227 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Spring and Prince sts. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a Protestant woman. From many years of experience, is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand; or would take charge of one growing child; and is a good seamstress. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply to No. 148 32d-st., in the basement, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a most respectable Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families, from whom she has testimonials. Apply at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation to care for children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing or plain cooking in a private family. Presbyterian preferred. No. 171 Laurens, corner Houston-st. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, or to do housework; is fully competent as reference can show. No objection to the country. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, game, poultry, pastry, jellies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is honest, sober and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH WOman a situation as cook in a private family; understands good cooking; is willing to work, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook in a small respectable family, and to help with the washing and ironing; can give the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 171 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing or take care of children. Has excellent reference. Please call for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamberwork; is willing to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; she understands all the business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 118 Amity-st., rear, next to McDougal.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Has good City reference. Has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as a competent nurse; has no objections to travel with a lady; has City reference; can be seen at No. 136 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 42 6th-av., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in washing, or as chambermain and to assist in fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first rate cook; can cook in French or American manner thoroughly, and is a good baker; in a private family. Address E. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT wants a situation in a genteel family as companion or teacher of small children; best of references given and required. Address H. D. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 99 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of children. The best of City reference. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place,) for 2 days, if

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Conjugal Lesson—Young Actress—Chamooni 111.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Jewess—Magic Trumpet—Maniac Lover.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl of the Inn—Spectre Bridegroom—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The development of the Harper's Ferry business proceeds slowly. Brown, who is in a fair way to recover from his wounds, has, it appears, made disclosures in reference to Northern confederates; but the names of the parties implicated have not been made public. Indeed, the telegram is indistinct as to whether names figured in the disclosure. Cook still succeeds in escaping his pursuers. The United States troops remain at the Ferry. The Government officials have returned to Washington. Among the incendiary literature in the carpet-bag of Brown letters from Gerrit Smith form a prominent part. Of these, one, dated in June last, exhorts "dear John" to continue his "Kansas work," pledging limited material aid and limitless sympathy. It remains to ascertain the meaning of the expression used, and whether Mr. Smith was misled with the conviction that Kansas was still the theatre of Brown's operations. Much excitement exists at Harper's Ferry in consequence of the withdrawal of the Federal troops. The citizens were organizing volunteer companies to defend the town in case of a fresh attack.

The newspaper packages by the *North Briton* reached this City yesterday morning from Quebec. They contain but little additional to that received by the *Hammonia*.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived yesterday. She brings no very important news. Considerable comment was excited by the seizure of the *Philadelphia*, which caused much satisfaction in official circles. The news from Porto Rico is favorable. At Havana sugars maintain their previous prices, and holders refuse to make any concessions.

The British Mail steamer at Havana brings dates from the City of Mexico to Sept. 30, and from Vera Cruz to Oct. 5. The Liberal troops had recaptured Tepic and the reactionary party at the capital were boasting of the number of victories which their troops had obtained throughout the country. The party were congratulating themselves on the acquisition of Don Anastasio Trejo, who distinguished himself by the defence of the Castle of Perote. It was rumored that a new expedition against Vera Cruz was in course of preparation.

The rebellion which broke out on the 7th ult. at Azua on San Domingo, has been suppressed. The insurgents, surrounded by a force of about 2,500 men, were compelled to surrender. The leaders are to be rigorously dealt with. President Geffrard, of Hayti, has nominated Mr. Pierre Faubert to proceed to Rome and arrange the term of a concordat for Hayti.

Our San Francisco correspondent informs us that Judge Terry had been arrested at his ranch in San Joaquin County, 25 miles from Stockton, and brought to San Francisco, where he had given bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer for the killing of Senator Broderick. The excitement with reference to the duel had so far abated that Judge T.'s friends had no hesitation in allowing his trial to be held in San Francisco. The Republicans in California had some hopes of excluding the newly-elected representatives of that State from their seats in the House, on the ground that the Legislature had failed to district the State or to comply with the Constitution, which requires that representatives shall be chosen every two years. The Southern Counties had expressed their desire, by a large majority, to be constituted into a Territory, but the project did not meet with general favor. In well-informed quarters some apprehension was expressed that there would be a material falling off in the yield of gold the present year.

By the California mails we also learn that a change in the currency had been made by the Japanese Government, which threatened serious consequences to American interests. It was such that American merchants resident in Japan were obliged to pay three times as much for any article as they had previously been in the habit of paying.

Advices from the Amoor River had been received at San Francisco. The Russian Government was constructing a large fortress below the settlement of Nicolaefsk. The American bark *Melita* had been lost in the Amoor River. All the passengers and crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, directed the Committee on Markets to fix the amount to be appropriated for the erection of a new market on the Lowber property. The resolution setting apart certain ground in Ludlow-street, as a site for a County Jail, was adopted, and the issue of $416,000 of the Central Park Improvemnnt Fund Stock was authorized. The Board of Councilmen transacted considerable routine business. On the recommendation of President King and Professor McVickar, of Columbia College, the Mayor nominated E. E. Sellen to a vacant scholarship in that institution. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. The contract for furnishing 1,500 tons of coal to the City, at a cost of $6,285 10, was given to James Donnelly; that for building a house for Hose Company No. 43, was awarded to Edward Gridley. The price named is $3,500.

A very notorious burglar, who has already served three terms in the State Prison, once for six years and a half, was again tried before Recorder Barnard in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of shooting at a police officer, who was attempting to arrest him while in the commission of another burglary, with intent to kill him. There were four other indictments against this burglar, whose name is Thomas Kelley. The case was fully made out, and the reputation of the prisoner, as one of the most desperate characters of the City, clearly shown. The Recorder, remarking that the hope of reformation in his case was out of the question, sent him for the fourth time to the State Prison, and this time for twenty years. Kelley, on hearing his sentence, threatened to commit suicide. The trial of Edward Allen, for shooting at Richard Dixon, with intent to kill, was commenced, and, after considerable testimony was taken, was adjourned till this morning.

Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has granted the injunction applied for by Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, in his suit against Emil Goulard; restraining the defendant from imitating the plaintiff's trade-mark "Scheidam Schnapps."

The Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, after undergoing their annual inspection at Hamilton-square yesterday, made a joint parade in the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The troops of the two Regiments together numbered 1,393 men. Neither had ever paraded with so full ranks before. Of course, they attracted a great deal of attention, and large crowds accompanied them. The Seventh Regiment, before leaving Hamilton-square, was reviewed by Gov. Morgan.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of South Hampton, L. I., was again before the Presbyterian Synod of New-York during the session yesterday. In the evening a series of resolutions was adopted, approving the action of the Presbytery of Long Island, but reversing its decision, on the ground that the charge was not sustained by the specifications, and that the specifications were not sustained by the evidence. The Presbytery was directed to give Mr. Kennedy a certificate and recommendation, and he was advised to remove without the bounds of the South Hampton Society, and be more judicious in his use of language hereafter.

The Stock and Money Markets were both dull yesterday; the former closing steady in prices; the latter quite easy in terms. Exchange inactive for Bankers, 110@110¼.

The receipts of Flour were unusually heavy, and, though the market opened quite vigorously, it closed less buoyantly. Spring Wheat was freely purchased, mainly to arrive, at firm prices. Barley was in active demand. Rye, Oats, Corn, Coffee, Sugars, Metals and Naval Stores, were quiet. Provisions, Rice, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Cotton was in lively request, and it advanced a shade. The movements in other kinds of Produce were restricted. Included in the freight engagements for Great Britain were 4,000 bbls. Flour.

Party Spirit and the Insurrection in Virginia.

The Republican organs saw no impropriety in the attempt to fasten the responsibility of Senator Broderick's death upon the Administration. They charged Mr. Buchanan and his adherents with having persecuted him for his hostility to their policy, with having goaded him into passionate resentment of their injustice, and with having virtually conspired to get rid of him by assassination. But they now resent very vigorously the kindred attempt of the Democratic journals to fasten upon them the responsibility of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. They are shocked at the injustice and malevolence of the effort. They should have learned from their own experience that there is no passion so reckless and remorseless as party zeal—that it seldom consults truth or justice in the warfare it wages, and that if they resort to poisoned weapons themselves, they must expect to have them hurled back into their own ranks.

Both these charges, as made by each party against the other, we believe to be untrue: and yet there is just enough of foundation for each to give it currency, and make it mischievous. Senator Broderick met his death at the hands of a political opponent, in a personal quarrel, due more or less directly, to political hostilities:—and all who had taken an active part in those hostilities were thus, more or less remotely, accessory to his death. So was the Virginia outbreak even more directly traceable to the political agitation of the Slavery question,—to the political warfare waged in Kansas, and to the inflammatory temper to which the public mind has been heated by the passionate harangues of Anti-Slavery politicians in the Northern States. The *Tribune*, *Post*, and other Republican journals, disclaim eagerly, on behalf of the Republican Party, any intent or thought to foment such bloody and disastrous outbreaks as this at Harper's Ferry,—and no one who is reasonably candid and intelligent will for a moment doubt the justice of this disclaimer. But these same journals should remember that their sweeping denunciations of the Democracy for Broderick's death were met with equally vehement denials, to which, however, they gave not the slightest heed:—and they must be prepared, therefore, to find the great body of their political opponents quite as skeptical as they themselves have proved to be. And they must not be surprised, moreover, to find that for them this will be decidedly a losing game. It will be far easier to produce a public impression that the Republicans are responsible for this outbreak, than that the Administration caused the death of Senator Broderick—for in the first place the facts of the case go much further towards inspiring such a suspicion. Perverted grossly and outrageously as it has been, the language of Senator Seward at Rochester was calculated, by its vague intimations, to foreshadow, to the hopes of one section and the fears of the other, just such results as have been witnessed. We took occasion at the time the speech was made to say that Mr. S. owed it to his political friends, as well as to the country at large, not to deal in vague and enigmatical phrases upon topics so vitally important to the peace and well-being of the community as those which he then discussed. When he spoke of the triumph of the Republican Party as certain to bring about the abolition of Slavery, he used language sure to be misunderstood by one class and misrepresented by another;—and every consideration of justice as well as of self-interest required, that he should explain clearly and unmistakeably the means and agencies by which these predicted results were to be brought about. He did not choose to be thus explicit,—and he and the Republican Party have ever since been paying the penalty of this refusal. It has been urged in his behalf that he sought the confidence and favor of the Abolitionists; he desired to win them to the Republican ticket; and the annihilation of the party which was supporting Gerrit Smith for Governor, at the then pending election, has been cited as proof of his sagacity. The result certainly followed,—but the effect did not end with that election. There has been ever since a slow and cautious, but steady and unremitting pressure on the part of political leaders to identify the Republicans with the Abolitionists,—and it has not been without its effect upon the public mind.

But of one thing we feel certain:—the great mass of the people North, whatever may be their political sentiments or party relations, regard every such attempt to emancipate Southern slaves as that which has just been crushed in Virginia, with horror and execration. They have no sympathy with it or toleration for it. There doubtless are men among them who would not stop at any extremity of violence and outrage to bring about their cherished end. Abolitionists of the school of Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and Garrison,—in the excess of their philanthropy and brotherly love, would unquestionably plunge the whole country into one wild abyss of anarchy and blood, for the sake of overthrowing the institution of Slavery. It is not love of the slave, but hatred of the white, that impels them:—and there is no extremity of horror which would give them a moment's pause in their bloody work. There seems reason to believe that this Virginia movement has been prompted, or at least, aided by them. We would not prejudge any man, however obnoxious to suspicion, in so serious a matter,—and nothing but clear and conclusive evidence will lead us to adjudge them guilty. But if they *have* been guilty of this great crime, not only against innocent individuals but against society and the public peace, we hope they will be punished for it to the extremest measure of their offences. We can pity and perhaps pardon the man, who runs into crime from excess of temporary impulse or the overmastery of uncurbed passion:—but the cold-blooded conspirator, who sits in security in his study [illegible] sands of miles away,—who sends daggers and rifles in quest of blood to vindicate a theory of his own, without the remotest chance of making anybody better or happier by his deeds, is a public enemy, and can hope for neither sympathy nor compassion from the community which he seeks to destroy.

And while we thus execrate all, of whatever name or section, who have any part in these wild and atrocious crusades against the people of the South, we detest still more cordially the spirit that would use these recent occurrences solely for the promotion of party ends. Murders and conspiracies,—the death of a Senator and the slaughter of fifteen or twenty men,—are matters which touch upon deeper interests and involve higher considerations than those of partisan supremacy. Without doubt the Virginia movement will have an effect upon the public mind which will modify the action of political parties:—but it ought not to be discussed solely from a party point of view. Low as our political contests may have fallen, they have not yet reached a point which will render any party justly responsible for so serious a crime.

The American Minister in China.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article of to-day you quote an extract from the Irkootsk *Gazette*, stating that arrangements had been made at Peking to receive Mr. Ward amicably, but that he would only be presented to the Chief of the Imperial Cabinet, and not to the Emperor at all.

This last statement very much encourages the hope for Mr. Ward's success—that is, that he will be received.

There is a general impression that our Minister goes to Peking only under the most favored clause. *This is not so.* The fifth article of the American Treaty of Tien-tsin provides specifically for the visit of a Minister to the capital—and then is added, "*there to confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and importance.*"

Mr. Reed purposely omitted an express right of access to the Emperor. It can do no good. It involves questions of ceremonies which cannot be waived or insisted on without inconvenience. If you will look at the Blue Book, you will see Lord Elgin agreed to kneel on one knee to the Emperor; the Chinese insisted on his going down on both. An American Minister could do neither; and Mr. Reed thought—whether wisely or not is not now the question—that it was better not to ask at all for access to the Imperial presence.

I only wish to call attention to the fact, as confirmatory of the Russian intelligence, that such intercourse with the Cabinet as that described, is all that the American treaty stipulates.

It seems that there is every reason to believe Mr. Ward may have reached the capital and exchanged his ratifications. If so, his position will be a very high one, and our modest diplomacy be vindicated.

Oct. 18.

It is decidedly important both to our present and future relations with China, that Mr. Ward should succeed in securing the immediate object of his mission, and in withdrawing the United States honorably from the conflict which now threatens to begin on so tremendous a scale between the Celestial Empire and the Anglo-French alliance. The Russian dispatch which our correspondent reinforces by his extract from the Treaty of Tien-tsin, must, therefore, be regarded as the most promising piece of intelligence which has reached us since the affair at the forts introduced the latest and most alarming act of this long Oriental drama. For it is quite unreasonable to suppose that the traditional disinclination of the Chinese Sovereign to look upon the faces of foreign barbarians can have been mollified by the style in which Messrs. De Bourboulon and Bruce attempted to drive their diplomacy home upon his Mandarins at the mouth of the cannon; and if it were now essential to the completion of our treaty arrangements with China that our Minister should insist, at all risks, upon an audience of the Emperor, it is more than probable that Mr. Ward would be sent back from Peking in such fashion as to compel us, for the vindication of our national character, into active military coöperation with England and France. It is very fortunate, therefore, that Mr. Reed should have shown so much good sense in drawing up the treaty of Tien-tsin, as appears in the stipulation quoted by our correspondent. The European representatives in China have always insisted upon absolute access to the Imperial presence as a necessary preliminary to any final and amicable arrangements with the Chinese Government. They have always maintained that until this privilege should be conceded, Europeans would not be recognized as equals by the Chinese, and they have appeared, at least, to assume that this point once carried, the Chinese pretensions to an unapproachable superiority over the rest of mankind would vanish in the splendor of the Ambassadorial coming, like mists before the morning sun.

Now nothing can be less reasonable than such an assumption. European Envoys will never be received on terms of equality at the Chinese Court until the whole existing framework of Chinese Society shall have fallen into ruins. Europeans, Christians, foreigners of all sorts and kinds, are and must remain inferiors in the eye of Chinese conservatism, so long as the Brother of the Sun and Cousin of the Moon continues to claim for himself these exalted titles, and to believe in his right to wear them. He may receive the submission of foreign representatives: or he may himself be constrained by force to accept their assertion of equal rights, as an unavoidable evil, and to endure the exquisite mortification of presiding in his own Court over a ceremony, which to the Chinese people would speak more loudly than words, of the degradation of their Sovereign and of their own. But a cordial recognition of foreign equality is not thus to be won. That must be the result of deep and radical changes in the whole Chinese philosophy of social life and politics; changes such as the batteries of a hundred line-of-battle-ships can never effect. The utmost that Christian Powers can hope to do by the use of such means is not to elevate themselves before the Chinese Emperor but to humble him in the eyes of Chinamen. Possibly England and France may think it desirable thus to bring the Emperor of China to his knees. Lord Elgin, indeed, insisted upon doing so, when he proposed to salute the Emperor after the ritual of European etiquette. But what interest have we in such an enterprise? If it is a part of the manners and religion of the Chinese Emperor to detest and despise all the rest of the world, we certainly are not called upon to waste our treasure and the blood of our fellow-citizens in the attempt to bring his Majesty to a more civil way of thinking, provided we can secure all the legitimate objects of intercourse with his subjects on fair and creditable terms. We experience no more practical inconvenience from the sublime vanity of the Court of Peking than from the self-conceit of dozens of small German dukes, and Central Asiatic Shahs. What we have to require of the Chinese Government is simply decent and courteous treatment for our representatives in that country, a fair field for our commerce with China, and proper se-

[illegible] rights of those engaged [illegible] these objects the Treaty of Tien-tsin provides for an interview between a commissioned Minister of the United States and an officer of equal rank and authority representing the Chinese Emperor. Should this provision have been carried out with all becoming formalities, we shall certainly have nothing to complain of in our recent intercourse at least with the Celestial authorities; and we may honorably leave England and France to force their way if they can over thousands of human bodies into the august presence of the Chinese sovereign, trampling under foot in their march all the most cherished prejudices, the dearest vanities, and the most sacred convictions of a great people, which, perhaps, merits neither sympathy nor consideration, since it is so foolish as to live on the wrong side of the world and to have invented pig-tails so long before Europe wore perukes. It is our hope then, and, we may add, our confident belief, that Mr. Ward will come out of the delicate mission with which he has been charged, without sacrificing either our national dignity or our national interests; and that he will secure the ratification of the treaty which he bears, in a manner which shall be honorable to ourselves without being intolerable to the sensitive monarch of the Central Flowery Land.

Rebellion in Turkey.

The "sick man" is evidently not getting any better. A few months ago the world was informed that the Turkish treasury was bankrupt, and the Sultan's personal expenditure greater than that of the wealthiest monarch in Europe. Now comes the news that an extensive conspiracy against his Majesty's life has been discovered, set on foot by some of the highest dignitaries amongst the clergy and in the army. The plot moreover is said to have had numerous ramifications, and to have extended to the provinces. Along with this encouraging news comes that of the deposition and disgrace of Omer Pasha—the only man in the Ottoman service fit to command an army—for alleged abuses of power as Military Commandant at Bagdad.

It must be confessed that, as time rolls on, the indications that Turkey will finally get over her small-pox and take her seat at the Council Board of European nations, with a sound mind and sound body, do not by any means increase. Her symptoms, on the contrary, become every day graver and graver, and it looks as if there would, before many years, be a harder knot for a European Congress to unloose than has been even presented by Italy. If lawlessness in the provinces, and corruption and disaffection in the capital, bankruptcy in the finances, premature decay of mind and body on the part of the monarch, the infancy of the next heir, the cordial detestation of a powerful neighbor, place a State in danger, Turkey is on the brink of a precipice. If she "goes her present gait," as a Scotchman would say, much longer, we will not undertake to predict that the day is very far distant when Messrs. Boole and Van Tine may feed the Ambassador from Constantinople upon the freshest pork and the oldest sherry, without fear of giving him offence. The Tanzimat and Hatti Homazoun—the charter for the Christians which the Allies exacted at the close of the war—have never been carried out, and never will be carried out as long as their execution remains in the hands of Turkish officials. In all attempts to reform Turkey which have been made, it seems to have been forgotten that in Turkey the Church is the State, and the State the Church, and that a good Mussulman cannot travel in the track of European progress and reform, without repudiating their creed. If Christians be on an equality with Mahometans, and be equally worthy of belief on oath, equally entitled to the Sultan's care and protection, then Mahometanism is a lie, and nobody perceives the inference more clearly than the intelligent Turks themselves. It would stultify them to draw it, and whatever they may promise, or the Sultan may promise in their name, they never will draw it. If the territory of Islam be, as they claim, sacred territory as long as they hold it, to occupy it in legalized community with infidels would be a sacrilege of which the mass of the nation will never be practically guilty.

There is one way, and one way only, in which they can save themselves from the guilt and dishonor which European reforms seek to force on them, and that is by quitting so much of that holy soil as lies in Europe; and to this, if they are gently pressed for a few years to come, we feel satisfied they will eventually resort.

The trouble will then be that the people they leave behind them will not be quite ready for the work of self-government. Between the disappearance of the Padishah into the original seats of Turkdom, and the entrance of the rajahs upon "the mission" of taking care of themselves, there will be a small interregnum, which the "Four Powers" will have to fill up as best they may. There will be no Cavours, or Fantis, or Garabaldis, or Ulloas, to occupy the interval with experiments in organization; and Constantinople and the region round about are too much of a *bonne bouche*, for France, England and Russia to press the acceptance of them upon one another with very great earnestness. There is every reason for believing, in short, that a very few years will see our eyes fixed on the Bosphorus with as much interest and anxiety as now upon Central Italy; and that the supremacy in European Councils may yet be lost and won upon the spot to which Europe has for forty years looked with so much misgiving.

Whom do the Laws Punish.—It would be very easy for an enemy of our institutions to prove—plausibly, if not conclusively—that our criminal laws are made for the protection of scoundrels and the punishment of their innocent victims. We have already mentioned the case of the poor German who was swindled by emigrant-runners, and, on making complaint, was imprisoned as a witness. The villain who had robbed him was released on bail,—and the witness was kept in confinement for some months, until he has become *insane*, and, of course, his testimony is of no value.

We see mention of a still harder case of the same sort in our Brooklyn police reports. A boy named James Elliken, without father, mother, friends or money, found himself at night in the street with a valise containing all his clothing,—and asked a passer-by where he could find a lodging. The man found out his destitute condition, robbed him of his valise, and left him to himself. He next met a policeman, through whose aid the villain was arrested and bound over for trial; but the boy was imprisoned to appear as a witness. Three months have since passed away,—the robber is still at large and the little boy is still in jail.

Instances of this sort are of constant occurrence,—and deeply as they must shock every sentiment of justice and humanity, they seem to attract but little public attention. We need imperatively some amendment of our code, so that this horrible anomaly of a law for punishing the innocent and screening the guilty need no longer be exhibited.

A Lesson in Diplomacy.

The Conferences at Zurich are a failure. This nobody now pretends to doubt. The Princes and Powers of Europe stand for the moment amazed, abashed and incapable in the presence of that terrible question of Central Italy, which is visibly swelling and growing fierce before them, like the black dog in the corner of Faust's chamber. Protocols, dispatches, embassies, leading articles, have been lavished in vain. The Italian people, disappointed in their hope of checkmating Austria, have stalemated France; and seem almost as well contented with their move. Verily, if we look at Europe alone we shall be disposed to think that the famous speech of the great Swedish Chancellor has gathered truth with the growth of years, and that if a very little wisdom sufficed to govern the world in the days of Oxenstierna, no wisdom at all controls its movements now. But why should we look at Europe alone? We translated a day or two since into our columns, from the Spanish *Diario de Barcelona*, a story of State-craft and strategy on the coast of Africa, which proves that diplomacy, after all, "still lives," and that great things may still be done in great crises; and that great men may be found to do them.

Hard by the Spanish possessions at Fernando Po, lie the dominions of several splendid and puissant sovereigns, as mystic and as mighty as any of the Kings and Shahs and Emperors and Sultans of the fabled East. Neither from the *Arabian Nights' Tales*, nor from *Purchas his Pilgrimage*, can you produce two monarchs of more sonorous dignity than the King of Acqua and King Bell. No one knows the extent of their territories. The numbers of their subjects are as uncounted as the sands on the seashore, or the children of Israel before David committed the impiety of a census. There, on the far horizon of imaginative geography, sleep these purple realms, ruled by princes whose origin is lost in a night of ages as black as their own royal complexions. On the one side Spain, on the other England, press them with the pioneer settlements of intrusive Europe. But their politics, their civilization, their maxims of government are all their own, and they care no more for the squabbles of a Napoleon with a Francis Joseph than the Czar of Russia cares who struck John Stryker at Syracuse, or who betrayed the confidence of B. Donnelly and Henry A. Wise. King Bell and the King of Acqua have their own quarrels to attend to.

Twelve years ago, England, who has just as much business there as she has at Vancouver's Island, set up her flag in the neighborhood of these sable potentates. England abhors the Slave-trade and Slavery, but "Africa and golden joys" are not without their charms for her; and she must needs, therefore, make treaties with King Bell and the King of Acqua, and other Kings, too numerous and too awful to mention here. In these treaties our philanthropic cousins took special pains with the morals and religion of the other contracting parties, as they would only be too happy to do with ours, if we would allow them the opportunity. Lord John Russell, for instance, would probably be delighted to cede to us half of British Columbia, if we, on our part, would promise to suppress the practice of chewing tobacco, and to make whittling a capital offence. And so Lord Aberdeen, seventeen years ago, implored these kings in Africa to give up a venerable custom they had of sacrificing a few negroes now and then on the tombs of their royal sires. If Lord Aberdeen had been a slave-trader, there might have seemed to be something suspicious in this anxiety of his to discourage the virtue of filial piety as practiced on the Gold Coast. As it was, the treaties were signed, and for aught we know, kept, till the other day, when a fit of combined affection and economy, seized upon King Bell, and became the spring of woes unnumbered.

King Bell's father died, and King Bell resolved, in spite of Britain and her treaties, to pay him honors due. But as the value of Slaves has risen considerably in these latter years, it occurred to King Bell that he might do a good thing for himself by sacrificing the negroes of the King of Acqua and saving his own. How should the dead King Bell know one negro from another? As it was thought, so was it done. The Acquan Africans were immolated; the Acquan nation outraged; the Acquan monarch roused to dread revenge. War was imminent; a war of extermination; one of these wars which, as our Spanish cotemporary so justly observes, produce, wherever they are waged by kings like Bell and Acqua, "such prejudicial effects upon the interests of Europe." As Victor Emanuel and Francis Joseph now face each other in Italy, so Bell and Acqua faced each other in Africa. How should their reciprocal rage be appeased? No time was lost in conferences and gallops of couriers to and fro. England by her Consul, and Spain by her war schooner *Santa Teresa*, took the matter up at once. King Bell, like most offenders, was willing enough to be forgiven immediately, became a passing Bell and rung himself out of the quarrel; but the King of Acqua had his stolen and slaughtered subjects in his royal heart, and had not their value in his royal pockets, and he took a sterner view of the matter. It was bad, certainly, thought England and Spain, that Acqua should have been so scurvily treated by Bell; but for all that, Acqua must not be allowed to resist the friendly offices of two Christian Powers preaching peace; and, therefore, the Christian Powers forthwith proceeded to pound the law of love into Acqua's stubborn bosom. The lion of Castile came up in a schooner, and began to batter away at Acqua, aiming, with great consideration, the heaviest fire straight at the palace of the obstinate King. Then the "mariners of Spain" landed to the number of several, and, headed by a Middy, dashed at the oriflamme of Acqua (no doubt a "moral pocket-handkerchief" exported by Exeter Hall) floating proudly in the field, tore it down, and carried it back in triumph to the *Santa Teresa*. This deed of "derring-do" struck terror to the Acquan heart; the merciful British Consul interposed once more, and the King of Acqua, like Austria after Solferino, came to terms, and signed no Villafranca treaty, but a "complete settlement" on board a British brig in the roadstead. And thus once more was order made to reign from Fernando Po to the Rio Camarones. Who can peruse this history without admiring the active fraternal zeal for civilization, and the freedom from conventional restraints, and the chilling fetters of international law which it displays on the part of the European representatives? Why should any disputes between any Powers ever be otherwise arranged? Why should England and America, for instance, be left to fight out their own battles over [illegible] and Mexico? Why do not the great States of Christendom adopt this straightforward way of keeping each other quiet? And what a lesson may bandits, diplomats of a higher flight not learn from the simplicity and dignity with which this British Consul and this Spanish Middy kicked the thick-headed King of Acqua into forgiving his neighbor, and heeding the counsels of the friends who were so kind as to mind his own business for him?

The Irrepressible Fernando.

The Hon. Fernando Wood is almost as incontinent of speech as the Hon. Henry A. Wise and the Hon. John M. Botts. He has just been making a vast and voluminous harrangue to the quiet people of New-Rochelle, of which it is not too much to say, as Bishop South said of a certain commentator's discourses on the Apocalypse, that "it must either have found its hearers mad, or left them so." In the way of rhetorical exuberance, this extraordinary oration is, on the whole, even more affluent of similes and figures of speech than the celebrated address of its author to the Catholic Charity Children, inculcating the practice of early piety as a means of reaching the greatest of "earthly dominances." Mr. Wood's denunciation of the "Black Republican," as "a creature of to-day, the offspring of treason, the bastard of a demagogue," if not very clear, is at least very thrilling to the ear, and his sublimely awful picture of the same abominable being as a "fiend which stalks within the narrow barrier of its Northern cage, as hideous in its lineaments and as dreadful in its designs as was the dragon let loose by the Angel of Light to scourge the children of men," must have had a very depressing effect on the digestions of all but the few of his hearers who may have preserved self-possession enough to reflect that no immediate mischief need be apprehended from a dragon stalking within the barriers of a cage! Mr. Wood is really almost as fine a master of the art of composition as the eminent Chipman of Michigan, who advocated the Pacific Railroad on the ground that there were "several hundred millions of human beings *in and around the Pacific Ocean* crying aloud for new cotton shirts."

But Mr. Wood rather falsifies Buffon. With him the style is not the whole of the man. The arguments by which he seeks to draw New-Rochelle after him into battle with the "caged dragon" aforesaid, and the substance of his miscellaneous appeals, are just as characteristic. He asks the grown-up people of this New-York town, most of whom are presumed to have received at least an elementary education, to vote the Democratic ticket because Mr. Seward has "unmasked the charnel-house" of Black Republican doctrine; because Mr. Seward, if elected, will invade the South with Federal violence, destroy the Union, and make himself the "Nero of the occasion to fiddle upon the smoking embers" of our glorious Constitution; and finally because Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers, having been civil to Mr. Seward in England, must necessarily intend to use him for the purpose of upsetting the Republic. Great Britain, argues Mr. Wood, hates the United States, and especially the South. She wishes to reduce the South to the level of her own prostrate West India colonies, but as it is for her present interest not to do this dreadful thing, inasmuch as she has pressing need of Southern cotton, she will content herself for the moment with making the South ten times more prosperous than ever by annihilating Northern industry, breaking up the Union, accepting the Cotton and Tobacco States as provinces of her own, and developing her free-trade theories from the Hudson to the Rio Grande. For all which weighty reasons Great Britain intends to support Mr. Seward in the coming election. Anti-Slavery England will uphold Anti-Slavery Mr. Seward, in order to benefit the Pro-Slavery South. Free-trade England will uphold Protectionist Mr. Seward, in order to propagate Free-trade throughout America.

We hope the people of New-Rochelle were edified by all this labyrinthine wisdom. It is certainly very creditable to the capacity of the people for self-government, that a man who aspires to be considered a demagogue in the Greek sense of that term, should venture not merely to utter but to print for them such a dismal farrago of bad logic, worse rhetoric, and worst feeling, as the Hon. Fernando Wood rejoiced to lavish upon the listening sovereigns of New-Rochelle on Wednesday evening last.

More Lifting of Vizors.

The New-York correspondent of some far-away journal, thirsty for news from the great metropolis, has set in motion the following paragraph, which, in due course, returns to plague not its inventor, unluckily, but the victim of his zeal:

"I saw the venerable Peter Parley Goodrich in Wall-street to-day, leaning on the arm of his son, "Dick Tinto" Goodrich. The old man is fading and failing fast. He wore his spectacles, and had a handkerchief around his throat. His step was unsteady, and I was satisfied that the popular author, who has delighted so many hearts and homes, and given to the schools so many pleasant and useful books, cannot long remain among us. It is very rarely now-a-days that the old man leaves his quiet home in Connecticut to make a visit to New-York."

A friend of Mr. Goodrich, who obliges us with this cheerful specimen of the epistolary art, rather indignantly writes that "the story is as full of lies as of lines; that Mr. Goodrich lives not in Connecticut, but in New-York; that he is neither fading nor failing any faster than the rest of the world; that he was at the wedding of his son a few evenings since in the best possible health and spirits, and that he has quite vigor enough left to give this sympathetic individual the good caning which he richly deserves."

It is certainly rather hard that a respectable elderly gentleman cannot take his son's arm in Wall-street, put his spectacles upon his nose, and tie a George the Fourth cravat around his throat, without being informed by half the newspapers in the land that he is "fading and ailing" like the roses and champagne of a country ball-room after midnight. If this is to be the reward of those who "delight many hearts and homes," the profession of authorship will rapidly be abandoned by all decent people. The simpleton who penned this paragraph about "Peter Parley" would no doubt fall into a fearful rage if somebody should write to all of his particular friends out of town that he was "fast falling into a galloping consumption, that his knees were deplorably weak, and that he couldn't possibly live more than ten days longer." Yet he sits gravely down to startle the friends and acquaintances of a gentleman whom he professes to respect with the cheap "damnation of this taking off." If he has any conscience in him, he must feel that he really does merit a good caning, and he ought for his soul's health to desire to re-

ceive it. Meanwhile we commend the case to the attention of Mr. N. P. WILLIS as a "lifting of vizors" altogether in his own style.

WANTED, A DECISION WHICH SHALL DECIDE SOMETHING.—It would be very well if some means were devised of arranging who is to decide whether judgments against the City have been lawfully obtained or not, and avoid the unseemly row between the Comptroller and the Corporation Attorney, which always follows an attempt to enforce a large claim against the Corporation. The theory upon which the procedure in courts of justice is based, is that the parties to the suits have really adverse interests; but it seems, or is alleged, that in suits against the Corporation this is rarely the case, but that the defendant generally colludes with the plaintiff to have himself swindled in due form. There have been so many apparently fair attempts made to have the City properly defended, by means of the ordinary procedure at law, that we really think it is high time to devise some substitute, which shall save the public from the nuisance of having the Comptroller bring periodical charges of fraud against the Corporation Counsel, and of hearing the Corporation Counsel exhaust the resources of forensic vituperation upon the Comptroller in reply.

THE CITY TREASURY FLUSH.—The City Comptroller advertises his readiness to pay *at once*, principal and interest, certain portions of the City bonds, which do not fall due until the 1st of January next. We are glad to meet such indications of abundance in the City Treasury. We wish that some of the cash thus accumulated might be used to ward off or compromise some of the heavy claims which are quite certain to be speedily urged, and, according to past experience, quite as certain to be established and collected.

There are, for example, the back rents for six years due upon the made land at the Washington Market, to which the State has just established its title, and which the City, according to appearances, will be held bound to pay:—why should our financial officers wait to be put to the trouble and expense of half a dozen more lawsuits in this matter,—when it is reasonably certain that the claim can be adjusted upon much more advantageous terms? The same thing is true of other processes which are pending, and which threaten to involve the City in an endless and hopeless entanglement of costly suits. They should be got out of the way as rapidly and as cheaply as possible.

WHAT IS KANSAS WORK?—One of the letters from GERRIT SMITH to BROWN, found among the papers of the latter at Harper's Ferry, speaks of having given him considerable sums of money to aid in the prosecution of his "*Kansas work*." This phrase, a little peculiar and enigmatical in itself, occurs no less than four times in a letter of about twenty-five lines. As the letter is dated June 4, 1859, and addressed to a man who had not been in Kansas for a year, and so far as appears never intended to go there again, the suspicion naturally arises that the words mean something more than meets the ear. Will not Mr. SMITH explain them? What did he mean by Mr. BROWN's Kansas work?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The steamer *Atlantic* left yesterday with over one thousand passengers for California. Among them were 250 United States recruits from Governor's Island, who are detailed to reinforce the Fourth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry under Gen HARNEY. The following are the names of the different companies, with their officers: The force, when inspected, formed a battalion of six large companies. Capt. De Lancy Floyd Jones and Lieut. H. A. F. Worth, Eighth Infantry, commanding Company A; Lieut. Cadmus M. Wilcox, commanding Company B; Lieut. Louis Morris, First Artillery, commanding Company C; Lieut. F. H. Bache, Fourth Infantry, commanding Company D; Lieut. E. H. Stoughton, Fourth Infantry, commanding Company E; and Lieut. John J. Upsham, Ninth Infantry, commanding Company F. Major Holmes was in command of the battalion, Lieut. R. G. Cole, Eighth Infantry, Adjutant, and Dr. Lamb, Surgeon of the Post, Surgeon. The following officers are ordered to proceed with them to Oregon, viz: Brevet Major George P. Andrews, Captain Third Artillery; Capt. Andrew J. Smith, First Dragoons; Capt. C. Fletcher, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Rensselaer W. Foote, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Benj. F. Smith, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieuts. John T. Mercer, First Dragoons; and Aaron B. Hardcastle, Sixth Infantry. Major ALBEMARLE CADY is in charge of the whole force. The *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, also left with a large number of passengers. There was a numerous crowd upon the pier to see the *Atlantic* depart.

MEETING OF THE E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNION.—At the meeting of the Social Union last evening, Mr. ORVILLE GARDENER made some remarks. He said that by unity alone could the evils of intemperance be successfully opposed. From his own experience he could speak of the evils of intemperance. He therefore urged upon the members of the Association harmonious action in the cause they advocated. His own experience enabled him to speak of the evils of intemperance. He did not believe this vice to be on the increase, but would be were it not for the strenuous efforts in opposition to it. Rum he considered the cause of nearly every kind of trouble and misery. It robbed him of his intellect, weakened his faculties and aroused in him a desire for violence. He could not look back to former years when to love his family was a pleasure, but when the intoxicating cup destroyed his love for them, and their respect for him. He alluded very touchingly to the devotion of a true woman. How often she lent her tender care to the comfort of a wretched man, who failed to appreciate her kindness. Many men were drunkards from birth, but a great many more were accidental drunkards. Thousands are led to use the intoxicating cup, not from a desire to taste it, but by the influence of associates. Many were the cases which came under his notice at the Fourth Ward Coffee Room, of men whose standing in society has been of the highest. Physicians, lawyers, and others, had often been reclaimed after years wasted in wretchedness, and the result of rum, and rum alone. The attendance was large, comprising both ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of several solos and duetts by the Misses COLE.

THE GREAT BALLOON.—The arrangements for inflating and exhibiting Mr. LOWE's monster balloon are progressing at Reservoir-square. That entire space is now inclosed on all sides by a high fence, and workmen are busy constructing the ticket offices and entrances on the Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue sides. They are also engaged in removing the stones, leveling the ground, and in making other arrangements to accommodate the multitudes who, it is supposed, will resort thither when the inflation commences. The balloon is not yet ready to be brought on the ground, and probably will not be until Monday next.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Board of the New-York Sunday School Union met on Wednesday afternoon, in their rooms, No. 375 Broadway. The receipts showed an increase of $224 over the corresponding month of last year. In their efforts to interest the churches in systematic labors of visitation, the Board has enlisted eighteen churches. Several Missionaries are employed in the City to establish Mission Schools where there are no churches in the vicinity. A report on the abuses and extravagances of our Sunday Schools will soon be published.

FIRE IN THE NINTH-AVENUE.—About 1½ o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the hide and fat establishment of RYAN & WEHMAN, No. 432 Ninth-avenue. The building was soon consumed, together with the stable adjoining. In the latter four horses were burnt to death. The flames also extended to a frame building adjoining, occupied by PHILIP MCGOWEN as a liquor-store, but did not do much damage. CHARLES FITZ, aged 82 years, was severely burned in trying to escape from the flames. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospitel. Losses: RYAN & WEHMAN, about $2,000, no insurance; P. MCGOWEN, $300, fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE OF YOUNG LITTLE.—Ever since the arrest of WM. H. LITTLE, the young man charged with robbing his employers WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, Detectives ALDER, MCCORD and YOUNG, have been watching out for his accomplice, who was charged by LITTLE with persuading him to commit the theft. They arrested him about 7 o'clock last evening as he was coming out of his residence in Twenty-second-street. His name is said to be RICHARDSON, *alias* Boston Charley. He was committed at the Police Headquarters, and will this morning be committed to the Tombs.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—About 2½ o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the clothing factory of ROBERT S. ALLEN, No. 289 West Forty-fourth-street. Four sewing-machines were destroyed. The loss sustained by Mr. ALLEN amounted to about $1,000. The sewing-machines were insured for $400 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The building adjoining, No. 291, occupied by SAMUEL WALKER, was damaged to the amount of $300, and was insured in the Irving Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the amount of $200; insured.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Kane Monument Association was held at Mr. JOHN H. WHITE's office, No. 169 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. FRANCIS in the Chair. Resolutions were adopted tendering sympathy to Lady FRANKLIN in the certainty which she now realizes of her bereavement. The lectures, which are to be delivered under the auspices of the Association, will commence Nov. 17, and continue every Thursday evening afterwards at the Cooper Institute.

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE.—AUGUSTUS BERTHOLF, a child, three years of age, living at No. 558 Fourth-street, accidentally fell into a tub of hot water, on Wednesday morning, and died a few hours afterward. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was found in the North River, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

FIRE IN EAST SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—About 12 o'clock, on Thursday, a fire broke out in the frame building located in East Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, owned by SAMUEL TUNIVAL. It was totally destroyed. Loss about $1,800. No insurance.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the dry-goods store of ROWLAND H. MACY, No. 204 Sixth-avenue. It originated in the window from the gas-light. Damage by fire and water about $1,500. Fully insured in Jefferson, United States and Williamsburgh Companies.

A FIREMAN RUN OVER.—JEREMIAH HOFFMAN, a member of Hose Company No. 34, was run over last evening by Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, while going to a fire at No. 213 Mott-street. One of his legs was broken, and he was conveyed to the Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As the steamship *Yorktown* was going down the Bay yesterday, a steerage passenger, name unknown, was seriously injured by a block falling on him from aloft. He was landed at Quarantine and sent back to his friends in the City.

LECTURES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Prof. MITCHELL will give one of the three remaining lectures at the Cooper Institute this evening, and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER the others on the two Monday evenings following.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A Temperance meeting will be held at ORVILLE GARDNER's Reading Rooms, No. 26 New-Bowery, to-morrow evening. ORVILLE GARDNER and several others are to speak.

Police Reports.

MIDNIGHT BRAWLS.—An encounter took place in Eighty-sixth-street on Wednesday evening between Louis Pflug and Christian Kronk, in which the former severely wounded Kronk with a sword. The wounds were dressed at the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, and Kronk was subsequently conveyed to his home in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues. Pflug has thus far eluded arrest.... John McKay, of No. 98 Baxter-street, quarreled with one of the waiters at the saloon of John Hensett, No. 127 Bowery, at a late hour on Wednesday night. Blows were exchanged, and McKay was dangerously cut on the head with a decanter by Hensett. The latter was arrested by Officer Robertson, of the Tenth Ward, and Justice BRENNAN held him for examination. McKay was taken to the City Hospital,

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Graham, a sailor, while in a grocery store, in Water-street, on Wednesday night, was seized by five men, who covered his head, dragged him out to the street, and robbed him of his pocket-book containing $6. A short time afterwards Officer Craig, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a young man named Edward Armstrong, who was charged with being one of the thieves. Justice CONOLLY committed the prisoner to answer, and sent Graham to the White-street House of Detention as a witness.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.—Hugh McGinty, of No. 311 West Twenty-third-street, was held in bonds of $1,000 by Justice QUACKENBUSH for receiving machinery stolen from a cement factory by two boys named Wm. Welch and John Malone. The boys were committed on a charge of burglary.

CITY POLITICS.

People's Party in the Eighteenth Ward.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the People's Party of the Eighteenth Ward, held at the Stuyvesant House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. T. MACFARLAN, Esq., appointed Secretary. A committee of six were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: Charles G. Murch, John Crawford, Theodore Reeve, E. Roberson, G. M. Pearcy, and Jacob H. Valentine. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Corruption and fraud exist in the old political parties, and,

Whereas, We are desirous of presenting to the electors of the Eighteenth Ward suitable candidates for their suffrage, who have not been identified with such corruption and fraud—therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the Hon. GEORGE OPDYDE as a suitable candidate for the State Senate, and the Hon. JOHN S. COCKS as a candidate for the Assembly, feeling that if elected they will do honor to their constituents.

THE DEMOCRATIC VIGILANT COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen who have met occasionally, of late, at the Everett House and Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of devising some means by which to reform the Democratic organization in the City, met again last evening at the Everett House. The meeting was strictly private. The special business before the Committee, was the selection of persons to act efficiently in Ward Organizations, and the entire evening was occupied in filling up the list.

NOMINATION FOR SUPERVISOR.

JOHN R. BRIGGS was nominated for Supervisor last evening by the Mozart Hall Democracy, STEPHEN LYNCH having withdrawn in his favor. This makes the two Democratic tickets identical. A Joint Committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans held Conventions in the different Districts, to make Senatorial nominations. In the Fourth and Fifth Districts, there were adjournments without any nominations having been made. At 1 o'clock this morning, the Sixth District Convention was still in session. The contest was between GEO. F. OPDYKE, present Member of Assembly, SILAS B. DUTCHER, and WASHINGTON SMITH, Governor of the Almshouse. The Seventh District Convention adjourned to meet on Saturday.

The American Senatorial Conventions were also called for last evening, but in no instance effected a nomination.

The Presbyterian Synod.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE REV. MR. KENNEDY.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York reassembled yesterday, in Dr. MCELROY's Church, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and continued their session until a late hour last evening. The proceedings during the day were only in relation to the case of the Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, of the Presbyterian Church in South Hampton, Long Island. The testimony in the case, taken before the Long Island Presbytery, was examined and commented upon at great length by many members of the Synod. When the charges and specifications, and the evidence taken in relation to them, had been duly considered, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the judgment of the Synod thereupon. During the evening session, the Committee reported the judgment of the Synod, in four resolutions. They were to the effect that the action of the Presbytery of Long Island is sustained, and its decision reversed; that the charge against Mr. KENNEDY was not sustained by the specification, and the specifications were not sustained by the evidence that the Presbytery did wrong in publishing its action in the case, after Mr. KENNEDY had given notice that he would appeal from the decision to the higher authority; directing the Long Island Presbytery to give Mr. KENNEDY a certificate of good standing, and a recommendation and that the decision of the Synod be published in the New-York *Observer*, and such other papers as had published the action of the Long Island Presbytery The Synod also considered it a duty to Mr. KENNEDY to recommend to him to be more judicious in his speech, and to remove without the bounds of the South Hampton Society.

There was very little objection to the resolutions, and they were finally adopted by the Synod. It was hinted in the course of some remarks upon the resolutions, that something additional in relation to Mr. KENNEDY would be brought to the attention of the Synod before its adjournment.

Note from Capt. Turnbull.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your own and several other daily papers having misrepresented me, by charging remissness in not preventing or interfering in the assault on Mr. SINGER's employes, I trust you will permit me to state that I was not within several blocks of Mr. SINGER's store when the affair occurred, nor did I know of it until twenty minutes afterwards.

C. S. TURNBULL, Captain Eighth Precinct.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET—A NEW MARKET—SITE FOR A COUNTY JAIL—ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received and referred a remonstrance, signed by property-owners on Worth-street, against the extension of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, until they should have another opportunity to appear and oppose it before the Committee on Streets.

Alderman BOOLE presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that a public market ought to be built on the Lowber property, as a site for which that property was purchased, and authorizing the Committee on Markets to fix the amount to be appropriated for the erection of a suitable building there. They were adopted.

Alderman TUOMEY's resolution in favor of setting apart lands in Ludlow-street, belonging to the City, as a site for a County jail, was taken from the table and adopted.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the resolution in favor of posting placards in the streets of the City to show citizens where to be registered.

The Corporation Attorney transmitted a statement setting forth that $264 had been received for the violation of Corporation ordinances during September.

The report of the Committee on the Central Park, authorizing the issue of $416,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW-YORK AND YONKERS RAILROAD—CONTRACT FOR COAL—INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen which was held last evening, much routine business was transacted, the leading items of which may be thus condensed: An application on behalf of the *Irish American* for the publication in its columns, at least once before the election, of the ordinance for redistricting the City and assigning the new limits of the various polling districts, was, on motion, acceded to.

A like application from the *Metropolitan Record*, (the reputed organ of Archbishop Hughes,) for the order to publish, for two weeks, the ordinance for redistricting the City, was, on motion of Councilman OTTARSON, laid over.

A petition of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, for the privilege of laying rails through certain specified streets and avenues, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Councilman OTTARSON offered resolutions to the effect that the contractor for paving Sixth-avenue, between Carmine and Forty-second streets, be requested not to pave that portion of the avenue between the outside rails; that the Company be permitted to pave the space within the outside rails at their own expense, and to keep the same in good order, and that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause these resolutions to be carried into effect. Adopted.

The Mayor, in compliance with the recommendatory certificates of President King and Prof. McVickar, of Columbia College, nominated to the vacant scholarship in that institution, E. E. Sellen. It appears that Mr. Sellen passed his examination honorably, but had not the means of paying his initiation fee, being the son of a widow who supports herself by her needle. The nomination was confirmed unanimously.

A refusal of the Mayor to confirm a joint resolution of both Boards, to cancel the assessment of $600 on the lot of Mrs. Anne S. Wolton, for the widening of Walker-street, and extension of Canal-street, was received and ordered to be printed.

An application from the Street Commissioner, for $5,000 for stationery, was referred.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of concurring in confirming the award of contract to James Donnelly, for supplying 1,500 tons of coal to the City, for the sum of $6,285 10. The report was adopted.

An invitation to take part in the parade and festivities of the Independent Battalion, "Daniel E. Delavan Musketeers," was received with laughter, and ordered on file.

A resolution requiring the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish each Health-Warden with a copy of the revised edition of the Corporation Ordinances, which had previously been adopted, and lost in the Board of Aldermen, for want of a constitutional vote, was adhered to.

The report in favor of concurring to confirm award of contract to Edward Gridley, for building house for Hose Company No. 43, (the bid being $3,500,) was adopted.

A series of lists of Inspectors and Canvassers for certain Election Districts was submitted, and the lists were generally accepted, without modification.

A report in favor of giving $500 to the Sick Assistance Society and $500 to the Dorcas Society was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

An attempt to overrule the Mayor's veto of the resolution annulling the grant to Messerole & Co. of the ferry franchises from Grand-street and Peck-slip to Williamsburgh, failed for want of a constitutional vote.

DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

The Mayor and Aldermen met in convention again at 3 P. M., yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose—avowed, but not yet carried out—of appointing District Court Clerks. The opinion of the District Attorney with regard to the powers of the convention in this matter, which a Committee had been appointed previously to obtain, was not forthcoming, and the Convention adjourned again. It will meet once more next Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Harbor Encroachments—Oyster Island.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday noon, for the purpose of considering the exposed state of the Harbor. The President, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., occupied the Chair.

Mr. BLUNT read the following letter from Prof. Bache, inclosing a report of a survey made by Lieut. Craven:

LANE'S BROOK, Washington Co., Maine, Sept. 27.

DEAR SIR The report that one or more vessels had struck upon the shoal off the Battery, where it was generally supposed there was deep water, induced one of the Pilot Commissioners, GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., to call my attention to the desirableness of a re-survey of the shoal. It was assigned to Lieut.-Commanding T. A. CRAVEN, U. S. N., the assistant in the Coast Survey, who, having been charged with the hydrography of the New-York Harbor for the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachment, was familiar with every part of the shoal. His report, recently presented to me, gives in detail the changes which have occurred, and shows prospectively those which may be expected. It is important, and I therefore beg leave, through you, to call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to it. The filling between Pier No. 1 and the Castle may readily be amended by dredging, and no doubt the entire completion of the Battery work would retard the now rapid increase of the shoal. The shoal must, however, in a general way, be related to the present shore line, as the old was to the former shore, and thus the shoal, changed somewhat in form, must be pushed out to a distance not equal but corresponding to the addition of the shore line of the Battery.

Yours, respectfully,
A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

The following is Lieut. CRAVEN's report:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with your directions in July last, I made an examination of the shoal off the Battery, New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining what changes had taken place in that locality, and I herewith submit to you a map of the Survey, scale 1-5000, on which I have also had the soundings placed, from the Surveys of 1855 and 1856, for comparison.

The soundings of '55 and '56 are in red figures, and the curves are also distinctly drawn.

In order to make this discussion as explicit as possible, I divide the shoal into sections, and call your attention to each portion separately; you will be much interested in observing the rapidity with which the shoal is accumulating, and with what regularity the deposits are being made.

SECTION 1. *From Pier No. 1 North River to Castle Garden.*—In the angle formed by the line of the Battery and the Pier, there has been a very rapid filling up; the three-fathom curve has been pushed outward eighty yards beyond the line of 1856; the 17 feet spot in the outer part of this section is extending towards Pier No. 1, and there is an average decrease of THREE FEET in depth throughout this section.

SEC. 2 *Extends to the three-fathom curve of* 1856.—In this portion of the shoal the change has been not less considerable than in the angle of Pier No. 1. The three-fathom curve was in 1856 about seventy-five yards south of the Castle; it will be seen that it has extended towards the Castle wharf, and embraces a considerable area, where formerly we had five fathoms; outside of this curve we find in this Section a general decrease of five feet in the depth.

SEC. 3. *Embraces the general shoal to the south-eastern portion of the curve of three fathoms.* Excepting in the part already indicated, there has been no material change in the general contour of the shoal, but in following the curve to the southernmost point, it will be seen that it has extended about one hundred feet to the eastward.

SEC. 4. *Extends from last Section to East River Piers.* In calling your attention to this Section, I will merely refer to the Knoll lying about southwest from Pier No. 1 East River. This Knoll has eighteen feet water upon it, is very small, and has deep water outside, and close to it; there is no change in depth on the Knoll, but it is extending itself towards the north, and it will be seen that in that direction there is a decrease of two feet in the depth near the shoal.

East of this Knoll there is no apparent change. Drawing a waved line from this last mentioned Knoll to Castle Garden, you mark out the eddy waters of this part of the river; the current of the two rivers meeting here at ebb, and dividing at flood; this portion of the stream being too sluggish to carry off matters held in suspension, *they are rapidly and constantly deposited.*

Although from the natural causes there must always have been a shoal off this point of the island, its accumulation has been evidently aided *to a startling degree by the extension of the Battery.* The currents which formerly flowed between the Castle Garden and the shore, made the greater portion of their deposit so near the shore as to cause no great injury to the operations of commerce; and the process of deposit was so gradual that it would have required an interval of many years ere the shoal would have seriously encroached on the waters of the Bay; but the Battery Extension has already accomplished that which would have required *a half a century of the operations of nature*, having pushed the shoal out as the shore line was changed.

In illustration of this assertion, we have but to look at the extraordinary heaping up of the earth in the angle formed by the Battery wall and Pier No. 1, a heaping up made by the ebb-current of the North River, which, as it comes around the pier is now turned back and forward into eddies by the Battery walls. This current formerly ran through the space now covered by the filling in, and poured the suspended matter into the East River off Whitehall, from whence it was carried away and distributed in the deep waters of the Bay. But now a large portion of the sediment brought down by the ebb is doubtless filling in the space here with great rapidity; its effects are still more strongly visible in the section off the Castle, where we see changes of SIX AND EIGHT FEET IN THE SPACE OF THREE YEARS. This is due to the united efforts of the ebbs from the two rivers, and the time cannot be far distant when, unless dredging is resorted to, the entire space from the Castle to the head of Pier No. 1 *will be quite filled in.*

In addition to the material damage done by thus forcing out into the stream a shoal which was heretofore of little consequence, it may safely be presumed that, in filling in for the Battery extension, very liberal supplies have been contributed to the shoals from the dirt carts, as without the security of a regular sea-wall, immense quantities of the loose earth must, from time to time, be washed away and added to the shoal; and it is probable that when the slowly progressing enlargement is completed and the walls finished, the changes will be less rapid. The injury is now without other remedy than that of hastening to its completion a work which has *proved so seriously disastrous to this already crowded part of the harbor*, and, by legislation, preventing any extensions beyond the lines of the City as defined by the Harbor Commissioners.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,
T. AUGS. CRAVEN, Lieut.-Commanding.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, Sup't. U. S. Coast Survey.

Mr. BLUNT illustrated the report by the map, and stated that the bar spoken of had extended out about 200 feet beyond its former line. He moved that the report of Prof. BACHE be referred to a Committee with power to print. In reply to a question whether the dumping of the dredgings from the slips did not cause some obstruction, it was stated that the dredgings were first dumped into the East River, and subsequently into the North River, but the mud was returned into the slips. To prevent the repetition of this trouble, the Pilot Commissioners ordered that the mud be dumped on the flats near Oyster Island. This had been complained of by the Governor of New-Jersey, and the question was now in process of settlement. Mr. BLUNT stated that owing to the wall at the Battery enlargement being below high water, the deposits of earth were washed off at high tide.

He announced that the authorities of New-Jersey had withdrawn their opposition in reference to the oyster flat difficulty. Mr. BROWER, of the Pilot Commissioners, stated that if this matter was not attended to immediately, that part of the East River between Governor's Island and the Battery would, in process of time, dwindle to a mere creek. The Chair appointed the following Committee: Messrs G. W. Blunt, John D. Jones, E. Morgan, Charles H. Marshall, Russell Sturges, Geo. Opdyke, Royal Phelps, R. B. Minturn and J. Ferris.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MILITARY.

Joint Parade of the Seventh and Seventy-First Regiments—Inspection, a Review by Gov. Morgan, and a March down Broadway by Gas-light—Reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment.

The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) Col. LEFFERTS Commanding, and the Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col. VOSBURGH, took place yesterday at Hamilton-square, and in spite of the raw, windy weather, attracted a great many spectators. The spirit of generous rivalry which has grown up between these two commands had led everybody who was at all interested in them to predict that each on this occasion would appear to its best advantage. Nobody was disappointed. More men were in the ranks of each *corps* than ever before paraded in the uniform of either. Bayonets and swords gleamed and glistened more brightly, and the accoutrements generally were in better order than on the occasion of any previous parade for a year past, at least. The marching, the execution of military manœuvres, and the soldierly bearing of the men, elicited frequent commendation. The two regiments were brought on to the ground at 10 A. M., and their Colonels exercised them in Scott's tactics till dinner-time. In the afternoon Gen. HALL reviewed the Seventh Regiment, and the Inspection took place. Major HERIOT, Brigade Inspector of the Third Brigade, examined the equipments of the National Guard, and Major CHARLS H. SMITH, Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade, performed the same duty with the Seventy-first Regiment. It was ascertained that there were 910 men of the Seventh Regiment on the ground, all told. Of these 44 constituted the troop, and 81 the band, staff and engineer corps. The 6th Company had the largest number of men in any company, (125,) and the 5th the smallest (81.) Capt. EGBERT L. VIELE, the newly-appointed Captain of Engineers, paraded with the regiment for the first time yesterday. He has seen service in Mexico, is an engineer of note, and will, doubtless, prove a valuable acquisition to the regiment. There were 14 men in the ranks of the Engineer corps yesterday; 6 of its members were not on the field.

The Seventy-first Regiment altogether numbered 483 men. The officers and rank and file were 408 strong, and of the non-commissioned staff, color-bearers, and band, there were 75. Companies F and C each numbered 62 men—more than any of the other companies. After the inspection, the Seventy-first Regiment took the Harlem Railroad-cars, and alighting at Twenty-third-street, drew up there to await the coming of the Seventh Regiment, which staid behind to be reviewed by Gov. MORGAN. The review was a most unexceptionable one, in a military point of view, but comparatively few remained to witness it, for the wind at this time blew fierce and cold across the elevated plain where it took place, and drove most of the spectators home. After the review, the Seventh Regiment took the cars to Twenty-third-street, and the two regiments marched down Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and Broadway, to Canal-street, countermarched, and were dismissed. Large crowds awaited their coming in the streets through which they were to pass, and cheered them lustily when they came. The display was a very fine one; it was pronounced the best one of its kind ever made in the City.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Gov. MORGAN has signified his willingness to meet the Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to protest against the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a pupil in Public School No. 12, on Adelphi-street, caused quite a panic by opening an escape-cock in one of the steam pipes which heat the building. Alarmed at the whizzing noise which ensued the children raised a cry of fire, and escaped through doorways and windows into the yard. The fence being high and the gates locked they continued their cries until a Police Officer procured an axe and burst the gates open. Fortunately no one was injured. Much excitement was created in the vicinity.

RETURN OF FIREMEN.—Constitution Engine Company No. 7, on its return from Philadelphia last evening, was received at the Fulton Ferry by a torch-light procession, composed of fourteen Fire Companies. After passing through the principal streets of the City, they sat down to a supper at the Gothic House.

TRANSFER TICKETS.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has been induced to issue transfer tickets on the Court-street and Hamilton-avenue routes. The new arrangement goes into effect on Monday next.

CHILD DROWNED.—A girl named MARY RING, while going home from school on Wednesday afternoon, stepped upon the cover of a public cistern which was not properly secured. She fell in and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

POLITICAL.—A mass Democratic Ratification meeting was held last evening in the Eastern District. The attendance was large.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 16, 34, 40, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73. City Court.—Nos. 27, 25, 13, 18, 28, 44, 52, 53, 54.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Fleming's Golden Ale.
This well-known Ale can be found at No. 158 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st. This Ale has taken the first premium at the New-York State Fairs both in 1848 and 1849. Sold by the cask, bottles and on draught. It is pronounced by the best judges to be equal, if not superior, to Allsopp's.

Ladies' Winter Shoes.—A great stock, elegant and excellent fabrics, and uniformly low prices, have rendered CANTRELL'S boot and shoe establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., universally popular. Men, women, and children, can obtain their feet covering thereat cheaper and of better quality than at any other store in the City.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $60.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Mr. has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $60 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fine Arts.—The attention of our readers is called to the collection of fine Oil Paintings, of the French and Dusseldorf schools, now on exhibition at the gallery of H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st. Among them will be found works by the Frère Lemmens, Knevassée, A. Veron, Karl Girardet, and others of equal merit, from the exhibition in Paris. They are now on view, with catalogues as above.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Ladies: the best place in New-York to buy gaiter and button boots, from 12s. to 20s.; slippers, ties and busks, boys' patent-leather boots. Good articles; moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'S No. 387 Canal-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

MARRIED

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BORCK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 250. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—BY THE DESIRE OF some parties, and hoping to meet with success with the public, Madame DON BERNARD (née De Rocheferney) has opened at her Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 4th-av., several special FRENCH CLASSES of GRAMMAR, LITERATURE and READING. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS will be dedicated to those who are advanced, and who wish to perfect themselees. Pupils prepared in order to become Teachers. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will be devoted to beginners. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute, New-York. Her testimonial of success can be seen at her residence. Application from 9 to 2.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 33 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Stebbins's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 19 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—This School, which has just commenced its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. It consists of two departments, in each of which the number is limit ed. Three or four boys will be taken as boarding scholars. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the School.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the winter session on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Delafield, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Institute, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 289; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN OBTAIN for children a pleasant and permanent home, with board and tuition, in a private family. Only a few will be taken; they will receive the undivided attention of their preceptress. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BRADFORD'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXINGTON-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $100 to $125 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of R. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted reference given and required. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 63 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A LADY, LATE FROM EUROPE, VERY efficient as a teacher of the piano-forte and of vocal music, is desirous of obtaining pupils. Apply, for particulars, to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, A YOUTH FROM 16 to 19 years of age, in a select school, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c., and be allowed a small salary. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY TO GO A short distance into the country to instruct and assist in the care of young children, and be a companion to an elderly lady; must be capable of giving instruction on the piano. Address, with references, C., Box No. 1,248 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO has had several years experience in teaching, both in this country and abroad, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family. Best references given. Address A. E. C., No. 5 Bible-House, Astor-place.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND,

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for getting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, I send this proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully
HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING,
Is the CHEAPEST and most DURABLE ROOFING in use.
Is FIRE and WATER PROOF.
Is adapted to ALL KINDS of ROOFS, whether OLD or NEW. CEMENT FOR SALE BY THE BARREL.
Sent to any part of the country, with full printed directions for application. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
810 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

$7 HANDSOME PRIZES.
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGFED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS.
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY, No. 222 John-st.

$40. NEW SEWING MACHINE. $40.
The Parker Machines sold by us are manufactured for the Grover & Baker Company, and are beautiful, first-class, double thread, lock-stitch, noiseless and rapid machines. All orders must be addressed to VERNON & CO., No. 409 Broadway, sole general agents.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY of Columbia College, held Oct. 20, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the untimely death of our late friend and associate member, FRANCIS O. DAWSON;

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sudden loss and severe affliction.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, and wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be printed in the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Journal of Commerce*. (Signed) THOMAS H. MESSENGER, HENRY J. CULLEN, EUGENE DU BOIS. } Com.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, Celebrated for its well known powers to CURE TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—If singers knew the value of STEINFELDT'S CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS, for keeping the throat clear from phlegm, they would never be without a bottle. Its effect upon the voice is truly magical. It strengthens the organs of speech, and imparts an elasticity to the voice that can be acquired in no other way. Call and get a bottle, and try it. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 37 John-st., New-York.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries, and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 7th and 14th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 465 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-1st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a large, well furnished, front room and smaller room connecting, on second floor; house is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and is heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in the modern-built house No. 215 West 15th-st., having more rooms than they require, would let a suite of rooms on second floor, and back room on third floor, to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no boarders, would let an unfurnished room to a gentleman and wife, with board. Location on the Heights in Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,827, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two or three furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, will be vacated on the 22d of this month, by families returning South. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and lodging, in a respectable family, at No. 17 Bedford-st. Stages pass every five minutes.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AND A back parlor unfurnished, to be let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS MAY BE obtained in a modern house, with board, in a private family. Persons willing to pay a liberal price, apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain desirable rooms with board at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen may obtain a large and handsomely-furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with board and a large well-furnished front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and pleasant double or single rooms, in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE CENTRAL PART of the City, above 14th-st.; a parlor and bedroom, partly furnished, with board for a gentleman, wife and child, in a private family. Home comforts only desired. Terms must be moderate. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address PORTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURNISHed front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 136½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors to let to gentlemen and wives, in a first-class house on 28th-st., overlooking Madison-square. This is one of the most desirable places in the City.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET, ON THE FIRST AND third floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 312 4th-st., corner of Greene.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS, IN a respectable family, pious preferred, in the upper part of the City, above 20th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address E. G., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT Brooms, on the Heights, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden; view of the Bay, &c. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let to a gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman, pleasant rooms on second floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT Rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 and 24 Essex-st., a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, and wishing to reduce expenses by renting a room and bedroom, with board, will please address the advertiser, who, with his wife, desire such accommodations. A fair price will be paid. Address, stating terms and giving a description of the rooms, S. H. G., Box No. 950 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers need not reply.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having grate, gas, with use of bath. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—NO. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly-furnished suite of rooms with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table, if desired. References given and required Dinner at 6.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, would let one large front room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; house with modern improvements; convenient to cars and stages. For further particulars, apply at No. 69 3d-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring partial board can secure delightful rooms by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. The house is supplied with gas and Ridgewood water, with the use of bath-room.

FRENCH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A gentleman and wife or a family can be accommodated with board and a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, by applying at No. 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried couple, a suite of three rooms in a respectable Protestant family near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, or near the cars. A religious family preferred. Address T. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 41 East 20th-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st.—Very complete suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-rooms attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT FOR WRIGHT'S
CELEBRATED SPIRAL SPRING BED BOTTOM,
(Being the only Spiral Spring Bed Bottom now in use,)
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

N. B.—On hand, and will be sold for less than cost, 80 Slat Spring Bed Bottoms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to buy about $1,000 or $1,500 worth of furniture of not the most expensive kind, but medium quality. Any family about breaking up can find a cash customer by addressing a line to HARRIS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office. N. B.—Would like it by the 26th or 30th inst.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $26 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT. For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1859. GARNER & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 3 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 108 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 6 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English-basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly twenty feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st., consisting of one three and one two-story attic and basement brick house; also the rear building. The above property is well-suited for first-class tenant houses or for manufacturing purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear. Lots 50 feet front 103 deep. D. THOMSON, 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoep house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av.; in complete order, and replete with all the modern improvements; built by the owner, for his own use; terms to suit. For particulars, apply to JAMES OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BUSIness location in Connecticut, consisting of a large house, large store, and large barn, together with a good garden, plenty of fruit and five acres of land. This is really a desirable property. Apply at No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement high stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 33 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 3, where an order for admission can be obtained.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 26x65, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BEtween 39th and 40th sts., west side, (Murray Hill,) two four-story stone front high-stoop houses, finished with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED COMFORTABLE house No. 56 West 10th-st.; house 23 feet 6 inches by 40 feet; has gas, water, &c.; lot 23 feet 6 inches by 98 feet. Price $7,000—no less. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON ACCOMMODATING terms, a three-story brick house, basement and counter cellar, with bath, range and gas. House 22x42; lot full depth. No. 279 West 36th-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The s

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1859.—Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorised to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, for two years next preceding the first day of September, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, published in pursuance of the act of the laws of 1849:

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Div.	No. of shs.	Am't.
		1854.		
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Feb. 1	20	100 00
Ritchie, Wm. Johnston	Unknown	Feb. 1	10	50 00
Smith, John P	Unknown	Feb. 1	8	4 00
Williams, Sarah S	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	2 50
Appleton, Mrs. J. R	Unknown	Aug. 1	9	37 26
Chew, A. S., trustee	Unknown	Aug. 1	16	62 10
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Harder, Nancy	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Valentine, J. R	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Walker, E. R	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
		1855.		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Farrand, Frederick	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Walker, E. R	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Wood, Cordelia	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 00
		1856.		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Le Roy, Susan E	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Martin, Charles J	Unknown	Aug. 20	18	72 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	Aug. 20	2	8 00
		1857.		
Dewey, John B	Unknown	Feb. 20	2	8 00
Gillilan, John	New-York	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Hartley, Miss Isabella	Unknown	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Le Roy, Susan E	Unknown	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Macomb, Alexander S	Unknown	Feb. 20	30	120 00
Meinell, James	Unknown	Feb. 20	50	200 00
Mitchell, Jacob	Camajoharie	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Parsons, George W	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Palmer, O. H	Rochester	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Parr, Wilhelmina	Derby, Eng.	Feb. 20	40	160 00
Potter, Caleb N	Marcellus	Feb. 20	30	120 00
Seabrook, H. H	Unknown	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Sotheran, William	York, Eng.	Feb. 20	20	80 00
Anthon, Henry	New-York	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Birdseye, Phineas M	Unknown	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Christy, Henry	Kingston, E	Aug. 20	50	200 00
Collins, Halsey L	Syracuse	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Dean, Louisa	Unknown	Aug. 20	8	32 00
Jarvis, N. S	New-York	Aug. 20	17	68 00
Jones, Lewis C., attorney	New-York	Aug. 20	20	80 00
Le Roy, Susan E	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Macomb, Alexander S	Unknown	Aug. 20	30	120 00
Melbourn, Mrs. Lucita R	Unknown	Aug. 20	13	52 00
Parr, Wilhelmina	Derby, Eng.	Aug. 20	40	160 00
Potter, Caleb N	Marcellus	Aug. 20	30	120 00
Phelon, Joseph	Cherry Va'y	Aug. 20	25	100 00
Stone, A., Jr	Cleveland	Aug. 50	21	84 00
Taylor, G. W	New-York	Aug. 20	50	200 00
Treadwell, Mrs. Mary E	New-York	Aug. 20	3	12 00
Wiit, Stillman	Cleveland	Aug. 20	5	20 00

Statement of dividends declared by the late the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of Shs.	Am't.
Allen, D. N. and A	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6bal	1 50
Anderson, A	Unknown	1838, Feb. 1	10 "	25 00
Cook, R. M	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	3bal	75
Higginson, Nancy M	New-York	1848, Aug. 1	8dv.	80 00
Miller, S	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	50b.	39 00
Rogers, John	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	22b.	13 20
Russell, Thomas S	Unknown	1839, Feb. 1	20d.	100 00
Wilkinson, Lewis	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	5bal	1 25
Yates, Isaac I	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	10 "	2 50

THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of Shs.	Am't.
Andrews, Robert	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	10	42 50
Evans, Richard I	Unknown	1853, Au. 22	12	30 00
Evans, Richard I	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	12	51 00
Gallagher, C. H	New-York	1854, Mch. 1	20	85 00
Henry, B.F., guad'n	Unknown	1852, Feb. 1	2	10 00
King, Edward	Unknown	1853, Au. 22	50	125 00
Lenninger, J	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	80	340 00
Norris, E	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	27	135 00
Rainsford, Cath	New-York	1854, Mch. 1	10	42 50
Senoux, E	Unknown	1853, Feb. 1	17	85 00
Smith, D. E	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	25	125 00
Varner, Abm	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	18	76 50
Whitney, Sarah L. I.	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	14	59 50

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of Shs.	Am't.
Allen, John	Unknown	1841, Aug. 5	20	60 00
Bleecker, Barent	Albany	1840, Au. 21	18	54 00
Griffin, Wm. P	Unknown	1851, Aug. 1	10	35 00
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Feb. 1	5	15 00
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Aug. 5	5	15 00
Millard, Thomas	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	5	20 00
Sanderson, E. F	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	25	100 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	2	7 00
Taylor, Arch'd R	Unknown	1842, Feb. 15	35	105 00

State of New-York, City and County of Albany, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1859.

A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's Office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 36 South-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after this date, all matter excavated or dredged from the docks, slips or harbors of the port of New-York must be deposited upon Oyster Island, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every cubic yard of such material deposited contrary to this regulation.

R. STURGIS, President.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER HAMILTON against SAMUEL G. CUTTS, and Ellen, his wife, and Thomas Haigh. Summons.—For relief. To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 29, 1859.

JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office, on the 20th day of August, 1859. JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY C. SAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. —Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

200 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;

Also on

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
} Commissioners.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$2.000 WILL BE LOANED FOR BUSIness purposes, to one who will give good security for the money, and a salary to the lender for his services in the business. Address STERLING, with real name, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

$10.000 WANTED ON PROPERTY IN the country, worth $25,000. A map of the property may be seen and answers addressed to No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 21.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE STOCK of the SONORA EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Buffalo trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanckes and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PEW IN CALVARY (DR. HAWKS') CHURCH for sale. No. 47. For particulars address U. F., Box No. 1,729 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACK-ETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool, in favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Atlanta, Ga	$23 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00
To Augusta, Ga	20 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
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FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

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The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight and sail for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Will leave, *via* Stonington, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3:40 o'clock every afternoon except Sundays.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 258 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen $1.

LECTURES.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce to the friends of the Institution, and the public generally, the following
COURSE OF LECTURES,
to be

SPORTING NEWS.

The Cricket Match at Hamilton, C. W.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

The Canadian Twenty-two are in high spirits to-night, for they have done remarkably well, both at the bat and in the field. The weather, it is true, has been unfavorable, as it has rained at intervals throughout the day, and it has been very cold; but this matters little; the score tells the story which interests cricketers, although the incidentals, such as the weather, interest more the world at large, and those people in particular who are spectators of a match.

The score of the day's play will have been sent you by telegraph. I merely send on some particulars. The fifteenth man of the Canadian Twenty-two was sent to the wickets this morning, and the following was the state of the poll at the fall of each wicket:

Fifteen for 34 runs.	Nineteen for 53 runs.
Sixteen for 45 runs.	Twenty for 65 runs.
Seventeen for 45 runs.	Twenty-one for 67 runs.
Eighteen for 50 runs.	

Almost the whole of the Canadians who played to-day played pluckily. PICKERING's score of 10 was made by a four, two couples and two singles, well obtained. SHARP's 9 were also very well played for, while the last two men, DESPARD and O'REILLY, made their scores of 9 and 6 in capital style. DESPARD's figures were 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1—a remarkable score. O'REILLY's were 1, 2, 1, 1, 1; hardly less curious. Most of these were made off WISDEN, who bowled slow underhand balls, like PARR's.

GEO. PARR, you will be sorry to hear, is much worse. The exposure to the weather has brought on an attack of erysipelas in the face, for which he is under medical treatment. He had to give up his post as umpire, to-day, and Mr. MADISON, of Toronto, took his place.

☞ The Eleven went in at about 1, to-day, and here are the runs they had made at the fall of each wicket:

1 wicket for.....11 runs.	5 wickets for.....55 runs.
2 wickets for.....23 runs.	6 wickets for.....68 runs.
3 wickets for.....47 runs.	7 wickets for.....74 runs.
4 wickets for.....54 runs.	8 wickets for.....78 runs.

The most remarkable thing which has happened during their innings, thus far, is an extraordinary catch, made by GEORGE HARRIS, of London, at long leg. He had to run *from* the wicket, after the ball, which was hit with the greatest force, by CAFFYN, and at length, reaching forward, he took it in his right hand, amidst great applause from nearly 8,000 people who were on the ground.

The next most observable features, in this portion of the game, were Mr. PICKERING's capital long-stopping, and BOSTEED's wicket-keeping, both of which were much admired.

Of the Eleven, CAFFYN most distinguished himself, making two leg hits for trebles, four doubles, and the rest of his 29 by singles. HAYWARD and DIVER also made their double figures cleverly, the former scoring two four-hits, two couples, and as many singles—the latter two trebles, a couple, and the balance in singles.

The Club here must have made money by their speculation. It must be said, however, that their arrangements have been of the best. The Press has been well cared for, and one of the prettiest sights of the day was when all the pupils from the Common Schools of the city marched into the ground. They had received an invitation to come, attended by their teachers, *gratis*—a kindness to be admired.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HAMILTON, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The cricket match was recommenced at 11 o'clock. LILLYWHITE was caught on the third ball from PARSONS, and STEPHENSON was bowled on the fourth over by SHARPE. The total for the Eleven was 79 runs.

The following is the score of the Twenty-two on their second innings:

Despard	c Lockyer b Wisden	0
Parsons	c Carpenter b Wisden	1
Howard	c Carpenter b Wisden	1
Jones	c Grundy	1
Rogerson stumped Lockyer b Wisden		0
Harris	b Wisden	5
Pickering	b Grundy	2
Rykert	b w b Grundy	2
Bagley	b Wisden	0
Sharpe	c Carpenter b Wisden	4
Bosteed	run out	3
Read	b Wisden	5
O'Reilly	c Lockyer b Grundy	1
Gillespie	b Wisden	0
Hamilton	b Wisden	5
N. Totten	b Wisden	1
Stokes	not out	0
Byes, wides, &c.		3
The telegraph has omitted the score of five men.		
Total		53

The 41 runs necessary to win were got by CAFFYN and JACKSON without losing a wicket, as follows:

Jackson, not out	16
Caffyn, not out	18
Byes, &c	8
Total	42

Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were on the ground, including a large proportion of ladies, notwithstanding the cold drizzly weather.

The match at Rochester comes off on Friday and Saturday.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 20.

In the Cricket match to-day, between the North and South of England, with six Canadians on each side, one inning was played by each, with the following result: North, 52; South, 33. The cricketers leave for Rochester this evening. The weather is clear, cold, and windy.

The Base-Ball Convention and the All-Eleven of England.

A meeting of delegates from various Base-Ball clubs of this City and vicinity, was held last night at the Astor House, to take action in respect to a challense to be given to the All-England Eleven Cricketers, to play a game of Base-Ball at Hoboken, or some other spot that may be selected if the challenge is accepted. It will be remembered that a Mr. W. BOLIVAR DAVIS has represented himself to be an agent deputed by the Base-Ball clubs to negotiate a match with the Eleven, and telegraphic and other messages from the Englishmen have appeared in the papers, purporting to have been sent to Mr. DAVIS, and by him made public, to the effect, at one time, that the Eleven would play the match if the sum of $5,000 were secured to them;—again, that they could not play this season, as their engagements in England made their almost immediate return imperative;—again, that they never played for money, but had no objection to play, in consideration of the courtesy which had been extended to them in New-York, to satisfy public curiosity—with almost daily variations on one or the other of these averments. But from the proceedings of last night it would appear that Mr. W. BOLIVAR DAVIS acted altogether without authority, and was the cause, in consequence, of much misunderstanding, the All-England Eleven declining to deal definitely with him, because his credentials were unsatisfactory, and the Delegates of the Base-Ball Clubs refusing concert of action with him, as the negotiator from the Eleven, on the same ground. During the meeting, last night, a resolution was offered and adopted, severely reprehending "the unwarrantable officiousness" of Mr. DAVIS, with instructions that the All-England Eleven should be apprised of the fact that he was only a pretended agent, and had no authority whatever.

There were Delegates present at the meeting last night from six Base Ball Clubs of New-York, the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Empire, St. Nicholas, Manhattan, and Chelsea, from the Excelsor and Putnam, of Brooklyn, and the Union, of Morrisania. Mr. T. S. DAKIN, of Putnam Club, presided, and Mr. JAMES W. DAVIS, of the Knickerbocker, officiated as Secretary. After some debate as to the manner in which the All-England Eleven should be approached, whether directly from the Convention by Delegate, or through the St. George's Club, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to elect a Delegate to wait upon the All-England Eleven Cricketers, at Rochester, representing that the Base Ball Fraternity desire, and are fully prepared, to make arrangements to play a match at base ball with them, best two in three games, as soon as they will agree to play.

It is believed that the difficulty which has arisen on the subject of arranging the match, has arisen solely from Mr. BOLIVAR DAVIS' action, and that the Eleven will now agree to play. Their return passage to England has been secured and paid for in the next steamer from Quebec, but the agent of the Steamship Company has offered to transfer the tickets, without detriment, to a steamer of the same line, of a later date. The $5,000 has already been raised for the match.

On motion, Dr. J. B. JONES, of Excelsior Club, was appointed a delegate to proceed this morning to Rochester, where the Eleven now are, and, if possible, to make arrangements with them for a match. On motion, also, Mr. CHARLES VINTEN, of the St. George's Club, was invited to accompany him, and also to become the holder of the sum raised for the match. A Committee of Five was appointed to select a proper ground on which the match should be played, if the St. George's ground at Hoboken should be deemed unsuitable. The Convention adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, and receive the report of the delegate on his return.

Miscellaneous Items.

BERKELEY AND HIS BUFFALO HUNT—RACES IN OHIO —AMERICAN HORSES FOR EUROPE.

GRANVILLE BERKELEY has completed his arrangements for a buffalo hunt on the Plains. He has secured the services of Mr. JOHN CANTRELL as general superintendent of the expedition. Nine men are employed, and his traveling outfit consists of four horses and one pony, four saddle animals, six mules, one provision wagon, a private carriage, and a wagon for his five dogs. The party will take the Santa Fé road to Walnut Creek, near the ranche of Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, where they will bear away for the plains, hunting as far north as the Platte, and then home by the Kaw Valley. The hunt will last probably about two months. They are well supplied with fire-arms of both English and American make.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The Canal Interest of the State Against the Railroads.

MANSION HOUSE, Buffalo, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all my communications to the TIMES in regard to Railway management in this State, I have adhered strictly to the facts connected with such management. And the cases which I have cited as illustrative of its injurious effects upon the people were not isolated and exceptional ones, but such as fully and fairly exhibit and represent the general policy of the managers of the Central and Erie roads, and the general and inevitable results of such policy to the citizens of the State. My object has been to place such facts and statements before the people for their consideration,—for the people, though pretty much ignored of late, by party wire-pullers, are still a power in the State. To that power my appeal, through the TIMES, was made. Before *that* tribunal, I expected to be met with no "plea for (the present management of) the roads," for the reason that the conductors and creators of the railway business policy are in their way, shrewd and sagacious. They know that their policy has reduced the value of every farm in the State west of Albany, from $5 to $40 per acre—that it has practically annihilated four-fifths of the milling property in the State—that it has nearly crushed out the manufacturing of all heavy articles from the Hudson to Lake Erie. They know too much to argue their cause before the owners of those farms, mills and manufactories—*before the people*. But they will be at Albany this Winter with arguments plenty and powerful,—such arguments as giant and soulless corporations have always known how to bring to bear on legislative bodies; and there and then the great cause of "People and equal rights against monopoly and oppression" will be tried and determined. Therefore, I take "Justice" to be an indiscreet and over-zealous *attaché* of the railway interest, who, without consulting older and more prudent navigators of the dark waters about Albany, touched off his rocket on his own account, and altogether too soon; just in time, in fact, to show the people, who are in battle array for the ides of November, the position and intentions of the railroad craft.

"Justice" should have reserved his fire till after election.

But, inasmuch as he has presented his case, (though out of time and, for him, before the wrong tribunal,) and made the best "plea in behalf of the roads," and against the interest of the people, that *can* be made, mark how plain a tale shall put him and it down.

A bad cause requires the aid of misrepresentation, as "Justice" shows in the following:

"The burden of his (my) complaint is that the railroads bring the produce of the West to your City at lower rates per mile, per ton, than they carry freight for short distances, and in much less quantities from one station in the State to another."

Now, although I may hereafter show that even *such* a complaint would be a good one, it by no means, as "Justice" well knows, forms the burden of mine.

But my complaint *is*, that the railroad policy discriminates against the *whole* of the productions of the State of New-York, whether in *large* or *small* quantities—whether to be carried *long* or *short* distances. And that this discrimination is so *general* as to strike all the great interests of the Commonwealth, and so large as to be equal to the difference between a prosperous and a ruinous business to those engaged in agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing pursuits.

And now I invite the particular attention of "Justice" to a few facts. The Central Railroad has four extremities—Albany, Troy, Suspension Bridge, and Buffalo. Between these points it has a right to carry freight, and nowhere else. From Troy to Buffalo, then, is the entire length of the road. It contracts to carry household furniture, ("knock down furniture,") in boxes from Boston to Urbana, Ill., 30c. per 100; Troy to Buffalo, 70c. per 100; Buffalo to Urbana, 57c. per 100.

(Perhaps "Justice" will ask how the Central Railroad comes to control the lake freight business. If he don't ask, the people will. The thing is done in this wise. Under the flimsy subterfuge of "DEAN RICHMOND, or somebody else, Trustee," it places lines of propellers on the lakes, and thus crushes out private enterprise; for as I have stated in a former communication, the managers of this bifurcated concern have yet in their hands and under their control many millions of dollars worth of the stockholders' property, which they daily show an entire willingness to confiscate, if necessary, to secure the complete monopoly of the forwarding and carrying trade through the State of New-York.)

I might multiply the above illustration of railway management by hundreds. But it is needless. I, however, repeat that it is not an exceptional case, but fully and fairly represents the *general* rule and policy of the Erie and Central roads. Their official freight lists are *made up* of such instances, and hardly anything else.

Now, how stands the case between the Troy and Boston competing manufacturers? The Central Road forces the New-York man to pay $1 27 for carrying one hundred pounds, while it does the same, and two hundred extra miles carrying for the Massachusetts man for 30 cents—a discrimination of 97 cents against New-York on every one hundred pounds transported. But "Justice" says from Troy to Buffalo is a short distance. Nevertheless, it is the *whole length of the road*. It is as far as the Central Company has the *right* or *power legally* to carry freight. Will "Justice," as a last resort, say that the *quantity* of freight to be shipped at Troy is small—that the manufacturers of that city are merely the "country hucksters" he talks so superciliously about? To answer the whole question in regard to who load the large and who the small trains, it is sufficient to say that the State of New-York furnishes the railroads with two-thirds of all the freight they carry from year's end to year's end. Now, "Justice," what becomes of your "long and short distances"—your "large and small quantities?" You and your masters discriminate *against* the people of this State in every way. They send their productions over every foot of your road, and you crush them with your unjust discriminations. They furnish you with double the freight of *all* the other States put together, and you rob them by oppressive exactions, that you may carry the produce of strangers for next to nothing. "Justice," the people are beginning to understand your policy,—a policy which they have felt for years. They will meet you at Albany this Winter.

The Central *contracts* to carry stock hogs from Chicago to New-York at 40 cents per hundred; Buffalo to Canestota, 65 cents per hundred. Now, "Justice," does it cost more for a road terminating in Buffalo to carry freight one mile than two miles from Buffalo? If yea, does it cost more to carry a car load of swine from Buffalo to Canestota than it does to carry a similar load from Chicago to New-York? Flour from Toledo to New-York 30 cents per barrel; Buffalo, Rochester, Bloomfield, &c., to New-York, 50 cents per barrel. Now, according to the reports for a series of years of the Central and Erie, it is shown and stated and sworn to, that to move any and all of this Western freight over the roads *costs* double what is charged for so moving it. So that, if "large quantities and long distances" were as full of virtue as "Justice" *thinks*, it is difficult to see how they would benefit the railroad exchequer much.

Now the illustrations which I have given show how the great mass of the freight business is done by the railway managers. They show that they (the managers) assume and exercise the power to punish or reward any town or village, or person, in the way of favorable or injurious discriminations.

Is it either wise or safe that a corporation created to serve, and not to *master* the people, should have such power?

The extent to which these discriminations are carried in the rural districts would be ridiculous and laughable were they not vexatious and disastrous. A miller in Livonia buys his wheat in Rochester—takes it on cars 30 miles toward New-York, up grade all the way. He sends it to market by the thousand barrels. But how does he send it? He reships it to Rochester, then reships to New-York. Thus sending it three times over 30 miles of up-grade road, and saves three cents freight per barrel over what he would have to pay if he shipped directly from his own door, *by* which the Rochester flour passes. He told me that milling was a good business when he could depend on getting his flour to market at the same rate with others similarly located. "But now," said he, "I am charged twice as much freight as a miller twice as far from the seaboard."

A drover at Bergen, 60 miles east of Buffalo, where there were plenty of cars, wished to send several hundred cattle to Albany. He was asked $20 a car more than the price from *Buffalo* to Albany. He *drove* his cattle *to* Buffalo, loaded them, and sent them back *through* Bergen to Albany, and saved $500 by the operation. Shall the whole interests and property of the State be thus left subject to the whims, caprice, favoritism or malice of a dozen Railroad Directors—be made the mere "rolling stock" of an assuming and aggressive monopoly?

Having shown that the main position of "Justice" (?) is utterly untenable and unsound, having spiked his great gun, I will briefly turn my attention to his minor outworks and silence his small arms.

He wishes to know if *you* have a right to sell the TIMES at two cents per copy, why the Central Railway has not a right to regulate the prices of freight according to its own notions? We will enlighten him on this point. The proprietors of the TIMES never asked or received any aid from the State. They never asked or received from the State the right to occupy other people's property, tear down their houses against the owners' will, to cross roads with engines dangerous to life and property. They never asked or received from the State the exercise, in their behalf, of the right of eminent domain. All these things the Central Railroad has very properly asked and the State has very properly granted. But it has granted them with a very important limitation, to wit, that they should be so used as to be beneficial to the people of the State, the original grantors. When this condition and limitation is violated the compact is broken, and the grants and concessions are forfeited. The primary object of granting a charter to *any* company to exercise powers and privileges which cannot be held or exercised by private citizens, is the benefit of the people of this State—not the citizens of other States. What political party could ever have been strong enough in this State to maintain itself in power beyond a single election, if insane enough to discriminate against the people of the State in the matter of Canal tolls to the extent that the railroads do, in the price of freight? Yet the railroads are public works of the State as well as the canals, and the directors are as responsible to the people and the Legislature for any malfeasance in office as are the Canal Commissioners. And if they sacrificed the interests of the people, the state and of their stockholders to their own personal interests and ambition, as we have shown that they are habitually doing, it is time they were made to know their responsibility. "Justice" says, if the people do not like the way in which the railroads do business, they needn't use them. The Canal, &c., is open to them. The State chartered these roads so that the people *could* use them, and that too on equal terms with strangers. And the people *will* so use them. And it is well for the railroad interest that there is so perfectly proper and legal a way of obtaining what they demand—for smaller oppressions than that now exercised by these monopolies have, before this time, caused revolutions.

"Justice" (?) says, "The case mentioned by 'Looker-on,' under the head of D. & Co., is a pure fiction." Not at all. I can not only point to that one particular case, but to a hundred similar ones from the same cause. I have mentioned no suppositious cases by way of illustration, but might have mentioned thousands of actual ones if I had space to do so.

"It is," says "Justice," "one class of forwarders complaining of another." Is it? When did the Central Railroad become *forwarders*? In what part of their charter do they get the right to be anything more than *carriers*? Is the Erie Canal used by the State to compete with and crush out the thousands of private firms engaged in the forwarding business? Are the Canal Commissioners forwarders? No; but it would be just as proper for the State to use the canal for that purpose, and for the Canal Commissioners to engage in that business, as it is for the managers of the Central and Erie to use those roads for that purpose, or for them to engage in that business. "Hence the wish," says "Justice," "to cripple their rivals by onerous and unjust restrictions." What restrictions? Is it an unjust restriction that you should be compelled to carry the productions of the people of New-York, who granted you all your valuable franchises, who let you occupy their farms and roads for hundreds of miles, tear down their buildings wherever they came "between the wind and your nobility," who breathed the breath of life into your dead nostrils, who furnish you more business than all the rest of the country put together—is it, I ask, an "unjust restriction" that you should be compelled to do the business of that State and that people on as good terms as you do the business of strangers who have granted you nothing—made no sacrifices for you?

"Justice" as a last and trump card threatens New-York City with the bugbear of having the produce of the West diverted to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Canada, *somewhere*, he don't know very well where. But the country, he says, is very extensive and there are a good many places where the Western produce MIGHT go. This threat has no terror to New-Yorkers so long as our roads can raise their prices 100 per cent. with a frozen canal, frozen Hudson and frozen lakes, and the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, unobstructed by snow and ice, with an open Ohio, are glad to make a similar advance in their prices, or so long as it costs those roads 60@68 per cent. of their *gross* earnings to pay running expenses and the New-York Central only 53 per cent. Especially when we see that within the last four years the New-York roads have increased in the freight business more than 100 per cent., while the Maryland and Pennsylvania roads barely held their own. "Justice," that cock won't fight, and you may as well throw him along with the other dead ones out of the ring. I have disposed, I believe, of all the arguments which you have advanced. "Long and short distances and large and small quantities" being probed by the spur of truth, immediately showed signs of woe and the application of the gentle wand of investigation to your various positions and assertions has produced a like result in each case, and there is only one thing further that I wish at present to say to you, and that is, if you think this "pro rata" freight question is a matter between canal forwarders and railroad men and to be settled by them, you labor under a "strong delusion." It is the PEOPLE against either the managers of the canal or the railroads who shall claim or exercise the right to destroy the value of their property by discriminating against them and in favor of other States.

A LOOKER-ON FROM NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

A Plan for Obtaining our Presidents Without the Intervention of Political Parties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is the remodel of a plan recommended by me, in a series of letters published in 1840, which was a modification of one previously submitted to Congress by Senator HILLHOUSE, of Connecticut.

The plan is respectfully proposed to the nation by

S. S. NICHOLAS, of Louisville, Ky.

Amend the Constitution so as to procure the formation of an Electoral College, and an election of President and Vice-President substantially as follows:

1. The people of the States having less than a million population to elect one; those with a million, but less than two million, to elect two; those with two, but less than three million, to elect three; those with three, but less than four million, to elect four; and those having four million, to elect five electors.

2. The Chief Justice, or Speaker of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be the presiding officer of the Electoral College thus formed and have the casting vote in all cases of tie.

3. The electors to be listed in the alphabetical order of their names; and arranged according to that order into six classes, as nearly equal in numbers as may be, and numbered from one to six.

4. Class one to nominate an elector from class two; the latter from class three; the latter from class four; the latter from class five; the latter from class six, which shall nominate from class one.

5. From the six electors thus put in nomination two to be drawn by lot; from whom the College to elect one for President and the other to be the Vice-President.

6. No office to be incompatible with that of elector.

On the basis of the next census, the College thus formed would contain about fifty members. On that basis, the relative electoral power of New-York would be reduced from a seventh to a tenth. That of Kentucky and other States of her class, would be reduced from a twentieth to a twenty-fifth. The gain would go, as it should, to the twenty odd smaller States, most of which will increase with great rapidity during the next decade, and all of which will be entitled to that compensation for the loss of the vote by States, when under the present system the election devolves on the House of Representatives.

Under this plan an entire emulation would prompt the people of each State to send to the College their very best men, thereby to increase the chance of the Presidency for their State. The Electors thus put in nomination would be six men, culled from the selected wisdom and worth of the whole nation. Either of the six ought to be equal if not superior in qualification to any President we have had for the last thirty years, or one likely to obtain under the present system.

The plan, though nominally an amendment, would, in effect, be rather a restoration of the Constitution to its original intent. By the simple process of requiring pledges from the Electors, as to who they will vote for as President, the whole scheme of the Constitution has been perverted and the election rendered purely popular. This is so entirely the fact that the intervention of Electors might be wholly dispensed with without producing any material change in the system. Such was not the intention of the Convention. It was not contemplated that the President should be elected directly by the people. A proposition to that effect received only one vote. It was intended that the people should confide to uncommitted Electors, chosen by them, the power of electing the President, and all the well-foreseen evils of a direct popular election were to be thereby avoided. But its practical operation being the reverse of this, it may well be said that the proposed plan is not so much a reformation as a restoration of the Constitution.

Considerate men have long desired some mode of obtaining our Presidents, which, without infringing any radical principle of Republicanism, would relieve us from the many evils of the present system. The Hillhouse plan selected the President by lot from the class of Senators having the shortest term to serve. Much as this left to mere blind chance, yet it received the decided approval of many eminent men, and among them Chief Justice MARSHALL and the distinguished WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia. The proposition of 1840 was to take seven by lot from a college constituted as now suggested, and elect a President from these seven. Yielding to the opinions of such talented men as the late ROGER M. SHERMAN and JOHN C. CALHOUN, that this would still leave the office too much within the probable reach of parties, the plan has been modified as now presented, to meet that objection. As it now stands, whilst leaving next to nothing of probable prejudice to mere chance, it securely places the office beyond the reach of party combinations. The worst result of the worst luck would not well give us less than a very competent President, and though the person so obtained might unavoidably always be a party man, yet the chances of his being of any particular party would be so small as to preclude much effort to obtain the office by party operation. The office would not be worth much effort, for though our Presidents now go into office pledged to sustain the "spoils principle," under this plan they would be pledged to break it up and to an equitable distribution of offices, outside the Cabinet, among all parties. The public sentiment that will procure the adoption of the plan will enforce such pledges and their fair observance.

The benefit to be derived from the proposed plan, is mainly the avoidance of the manifold evils necessarily resulting from the present mode of election. Even the principal of those evils can here be only briefly sketched.

1. *It promotes the formation of parties and incites that bane of all Republics, party spirit.*

The first contest for the Presidency gave us the old Democratic and Federal parties, with their twenty years' bitter warfare, The second gave us the modern Democrats and Whigs, with their twenty years' rancorous hate and struggle.

Sectional hate and jealousy, whilst the most dangerous of our ills, are among the most available for getting up and keeping up party feuds. They have been repeatedly roused and played upon in contests for the Presidency, and even to appease the vengeance of disappointed aspirants. Jealousy of superior Southern influence in President-making, as manifested in a monopoly of the office for eight out of nine terms, caused Northern politicians to insist on the "Missouri restriction." The combining influences of a community of interest in slave property was the grievance. To arouse Northern jealousy and prejudice against negro slavery, was the promptly applied remedy. The excitement caused was great, but passed off without much mischief, because it occurred during the Monroe "era of good feeling." The principal damage was the political death of the free Northern Representatives, who had the self-sacrificing patriotism to sanction the Missouri Compromise.

It is notorious that the avenging of Mr. VAN BUREN's supposed wrongs and disappointments in reference to the Presidency caused the organization of the first distinct Free Soil party. Who will say that the avenging of similar wrongs towards Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CALHOUN had nothing to do with the rousing of that sectional animosity from which the nation has been so long severely suffering, and from which so much mischief is apprehended? One-half the nation suspects that bids for the Presidency, on the part of Northern aspirants, had very much to do with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. False and even calumnious as this suspicion may be, its existence proves how prevalent is the belief of the injuriously disturbing influence that President-making may have, and probably does have, on the most important legislation. Nor is that influence confined to Congress, it equally pervades most of the State Legislatures. Illustrative facts to prove its disturbing influence on national and State legislation would fill a volume.

2. *It fosters the proscriptive spoils principle.*

It is useless now to trace the introduction and dissemination of that principle for the purpose of crimination against any particular party, for all our parties have more or less participated in its once odious practice. We must go higher for the source of the fault. It lies in the Constitution itself, however, contrary to its true spirit. It is but an inevitable, though unanticipated incident to the mode of electing Presidents. The members of a party that assist in winning the Presidency will have their pay, they will suffer no denial. The corruption that the practice leads to, is of little moment, in party estimation, when compared with party success.

3. *It compels a party administration of the Government, and party administration being necessarily corrupt, it makes the Government unavoidably and incurably corrupt.*

A distinguished Democratic Senator avowed it to the Senate as his opinion that ours has already become "*the most corrupt Government in the world.*" Other Senators promptly corroborated the opinion, as being theirs also, whilst none denied the truth of the charge. Whatever difference of opinion there may be among intelligent men as to the strict verity of the charge in all its breadth, none will deny that the Government is fast tending to that foul point of degradation. If it has even now, among civilized nations, any rivals for that bad eminence, they must be found among some of our City Governments, who are equally cursed with party scrambles for their spoils.

Not only have the party debts contracted in a Presidential election to be paid, but party support at the next election has to be bought. These two party necessities have rendered *connivance* at fraud and peculation an accustomed part of the spoils of party victory. It must ever remain so under a purely elective system, and without remedy, because,

4. *It causes the election of President, Senators and Representatives by the same process of party combination.*

The consequence of this is, that all the elaborated checks and balances of the Constitution avail nothing towards preventing abuse of power and corruption. The President is always, according to his personal character, either the subservient tool or the dictator of the dominant party that elects him. Their independence on each other, though carefully provided for by the Constitution, has no practical existence under our system of Government. Whatever his character, he has to submit to party dictation in distributing the spoils; but in all other things, if he be a man of firmness, he dictates to his party.

In a report made to the Senate so far back as 1826, Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. BENTON and other eminent members of a Committee, distinctly exposed this pernicious effect of a purely elective Presidency. In commenting on the influence of partyism upon our institutions they proclaimed the disagreeable, disgraceful fact thus: "*Those who make the President must support him. Their political fate is identified, and they must stand or fall together.*" "Patronage will penetrate this body, sustain its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate." In 1835, Mr. CALHOUN, as chairman of another commitee, uttered similar sentiments.

Hence the imperious necessity for disjoining the mode of electing our Presidents and representatives. In this way alone can the former be placed under the proper control of the latter, instead of having usurpations and abuses of power cloked and excused by the numerous representatives of the party carrying the election. They must not have a community of interest in corruption.

5. *It ostensibly gives the election to the people, but really confers the appointment of our Presidents upon party conventions.*

All the machinery by which these conventions are gotten up and controlled, from the primary to the grand national assemblage, is notoriously under the management of men little worthy of the trust. The popular power of veto upon their nominations is worth nothing. The alternative of not voting or voting for the nominee of the opposing party, is with most men no alternative at all. Honest housekeeping citizens, who have no personal interests to serve by mingling in those party orgies, have little or no voice in the making of our Presidents. The office has become the perquisite of politicians by trade, party hacks and tricksters. The great bulk of the nation has to take just such Presidents as these men choose to appoint.

Imagine the material of which the Electoral College, now suggested, would be composed, and compare it with one of these party conventions. Recollect that in the formation of such a college the people would have full and perfect control, whereas in the formation of these conventions they have next to none at all.

A probable benefit from the plan would be the obtaining an invaluable corps of Representatives, such as are known in the English House of Commons as Independent members, or such as are allied to no party.

Should the plan be adopted, we might well hope that the influence of the example would procure similar reforms in the State and City Governments.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives the following summary of the result of the State election:

	Democrats.	Opposition.
Senate	12	21
House of Representatives	33	67
Total	45	88
		45
Opposition majority on joint ballot		43

The chess clubs of Hartford and New-Haven are engaged in playing a match game by telegraph.

[Advertisement.]

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All the ingredients of BRANDRETH's Pills are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood, to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box, with full directions.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

At RANKIN'S, No. 637 Broadway, And No. 96 Bowery.

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"THAT KNOCKS OUR FRIEND KNOX," said a friend to us the other day, as a newly-imported French tile passed us. "Not so," said we, "for if you will look in his store windows at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, you will see that his Fall style is much handsomer." We both looked, and our friend caved and bought one instanter. They are superb.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

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HEAVY ALL WOOL UNDERGARMENTS, For Men, Women, and Children, At McLAUGHLIN'S

Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray-streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Of all the diseases of young children, summer complaint is the most fatal, yet, like every other irregularity of the bowels, it is infallibly controlled and cured by Holloway's Pills. Sold, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH, AT $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20, AT EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, First block below the New-York Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 20.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1885	101⅛	50 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 80⅜
10,000 do	101⅛	750 do	80⅜
1,000 Indiana State 6s, 89	95	50 do	b60 80⅜
15,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89⅛	100 do	b30 80⅜
10,000 Virginia State 6s	94⅜	200 Erie Railroad	8⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s	b60 85	50 do	8¼
5,000 do	84⅞	50 Hudson Riv. R'd	35½
5,000 Michigan 6s, '78	105	100 Harlem R'd	b60 36⅛
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B. Ex	74⅜	100 do	36⅝
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	102⅜	5 Second-avenue R	100
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	78⅜	13 Stonington Railr'd	66½
1,000 Goshen Bra'h Bs.	50	25 Reading Railroad	37⅛
3,000 1 a C. & M. L. G. Bs.	13⅜	600 do	37½
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	90	10 Mich. Central R	43
1,000 do	90⅜	50 do	43⅜
20 National Bank	100	50 do	b30 43⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	99	150 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	4⅜
35 Metropolitan Bank	110	150 do	4⅜
7 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94⅜	65 Panama Railroad	122½
50 Cum. Coal pref'd	13¾	45 Illinois Central R	67⅜
50 Pa. M. S. Co	b60 71⅞	100 do	b30 67⅜
100 do	s60 71	50 Galena & Chicago R.	74⅜
50 do	s60 70¾	50 do	b15 74⅜
15 do	b30 72	350 do	s30 74
35 do	71⅜	200 do	74⅛
50 do	71½	344 do	74
50 do	s60 70⅜	50 do	s10 74
100 N. Y. Cent. R	b30 80⅜	50 do	b30 74⅛
200 do	80⅜	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R	b60 64
250 do	b60 80½	450 do	63¾
1400 do	80⅝	100 do	b10 63¾
100 do	b10 80⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	b60 103	50 Hud. River R	s60 35⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 84⅜	10 Harlem Railroad	10
1,000 Blyn. C. W. L.	100	100 Reading R	b30 37⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B	95⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 16¾
3,000 N. Y. C. Bs., '76	100⅜	50 Panama R	s60 122⅛
17 Bank of Commerce	99	150 do	s30 122⅜
30 Mer. Ex. Bank	97	21 Gal. & Chi. R	74
100 Pacific M. S. Co	71⅜	50 do	s60 74
210 do	71	100 Cl. & Toledo R	19⅜
50 Canton Company	17⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	s60 63⅜
400 N. Y. Central R	80¼	50 do	s60 63⅜
50 do	s60 80¾	100 do	63¾
100 do	s15 80⅜	200 do	b60 64
50 Erie Railroad	6¾	25 Norwich & Wor. R.	40
50 do	6½		

THURSDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

There was only a moderate business done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The market opened dull in the forenoon, and prices on Missouri State Sixes and the Railway Shares gave way ¼@¾ per cent. In the Street, after the early Board adjourned, there was scarcely anything done, and the same dull and inactive feeling obtained at the opening of the Second Board. But before the Brokers dispersed the bids for New-York Central and one or two of the Western Stocks improved, and the general market closed steady at prices differing but slightly from Wednesday afternoon. Missouris, 84¾@84¾; New-York Central, after selling at 80¼, closed 80½ bid; Galena, 74¼@¾; Rock Island